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Select Poetry.

HUMILITY.

BY SINGING BYRIL.

There's a quaint and quiet corner,
In my soul has sat all day,
With her white hands softly folded,
And her robe of sober gray—
But in vain have brighter dwellers
Sought to frighten her away.

Once, to-day, a radiant sparkler,
With a face of roguish glee,
Glided up and asked, demurely,
What the comer's name might be—
And she raised her eyes and answered
Low and soft—"Humility."

And the little dancer wondered
That she had such lovely eyes;
And almost wished her crimson lips
Could make such soft replies;
Yet such a face with such a dress
Still filled her with surprise.

She scorned the quiet comer
With the brown and braided hair,
For her own flowed down in ringlets,
And was looped with flowers fair,
And she did not like a sober robe,
When her's with gems shone rare.

So no one sought the stranger
With the sweet head bowed so low,
With the fair and placid forehead,
And the hands as pure as snow—
But she smiled to be neglected
As the rest glanced to and fro.

But the evening now is coming
When my heart shuts up its halls—
When the silvery voice of reverie
To the evening worship calls
All the thousand flitting dwellers
That have been within its walls.

The dancing and the singing ones
Are weary of their play—
They come with lingering footsteps,
And tones no longer gay,
And gather sad and silently
In mute and tired array.

And some, the dark and restless ones,
Have wandered off and died;
And many grand and lofty ones
Have yielded up their pride—
With broken wing and broken lute,
They gather side by side.

And now the meek-browed comer,
In her robe of pensive gray,
With a face of holy loveliness
Bends quietly to pray,
And from her form the mantle
Of meekness falls away.

And underneath is flowing
A robe like sunset fair,
And her golden wing unfolding
She floats into the air—
And now I know I've *"entertained
An angel unaware."*

Choice Miscellany.

CLARA FIELDING;

THE PRIMA DONA.

Did it ever occur to our readers, as they sat in a concert-room, that the warbling beings in the orchestra were genuine fellow-creatures? that those plumed and jewelled heads might ache, those eyes flow with tears, those white-gloved hands be wrung with anguish? We think not; contented to gaze and to listen, we vaguely imagine the dark-eyed signora, and ringletted English girl, live only to *sing*; that they dwell forever in a sort of mysterious musical existence—*vox et præterea nihil*. The contrary is, however, sometimes forced on the spectator's senses.

Clara Fielding was born with the finest musical capabilities. Her mother died almost in Clara's infancy, and the child was educated by her remaining parent, amidst poverty and difficulties of various kinds. Himself a public singer, though not of celebrity, his life had been one long struggle with penury; whilst the mortifications to which a second-rate public performer is inevitably and constantly subjected, had soured his temper, and rendered him but a harsh preceptor. He had a son, three years older than Clara, who was brought forward as one of those "wonderful children," who are so frequently offered up to the parental Moloch. The diminutive spectres of the past will sweep before my readers—perhaps the victims they have seen, applauded, and involuntarily aided to destroy—George Aspull, the infant Lyra, and a crowd more, whose innocent voices cry from their untimely graves.

Alfred Fielding, however, was indeed a boy of astonishing musical abilities; at seven years old he had his concerts, where crowded hundreds who listened in amazement to his instrumental performance, and hung with delight on the melodious sounds that issued from his infant mouth. Sometimes the attenuated form and pallid cheek were remarked to the father, who instantly replied by an assurance that he was in perfect health, and "never so happy as when playing." This last assertion was in a great measure correct. Besides a natural passion for music, vanity and premature ambition had been instilled into his little heart, and there was no degree of application to which he would not have submitted, rather than be surpassed.

At five years old, Clara made her first appearance before the public; rather to inure her early to their gaze, than from any display of which she was then capable.—She was a beautiful, clever, but very volatile child, and it required great occasional severity to oblige her to a sufficient diligence for her father's future plans.

Four years Fielding continued to reap a golden and abundant harvest. He went on the continent with his children, and Alfred was admired and caressed by the potentates of Europe; he returned to his native country to be still more celebrated: and after appearing for a fourth season before a London audience, who did observe (for people *have* hearts) that he looked paler and thinner than ever—that "his voice was certainly going"—and that they "never saw a boy with such large eyes"—it was answered that Alfred Fielding *had a cold*; and he was taken down to Hastings, where in six weeks he was laid in his silent grave, and the sea-mew dips her white wing over it.

Clara *was now alone. It has* been said and sung, that the tears of childhood are forgotten as soon as shed; but such is not always the case; the brother and sister had loved each other with uncommon affection; and it might truly be said, that in Alfred's grave Clara's vivacity was buried; she was never reproached for it again. By that skill in self-delusion which every mortal possesses so exquisitely, Fielding easily persuaded himself that a cold caught at his last concert, or a damp bed at an inn, or a variety of purely accidental causes, had occasioned the boy's death; and turned, with redoubled ardor, to cultivate his little daughter's talents. As an instrumental performer, she seemed never likely to equal her brother; but her voice promised to be of most surpassing beauty, and by the earnest advice of his professional friends, he refrained from any public exhibition of it during her childhood.

Over these years we will pass; they were marked by none of the enjoyments peculiar to that season of existence. Alfred's death had reconsigned the family to poverty; for Fielding, with the usual carelessness of his caste, had saved but little; so that poor Clara's time was divided between the laborious pursuit of her future profession and the severest household drudgery. Yet, authoritative and exacting as her father was, she loved him most affectionately; for hers was a heart overflowing with tenderness, and, except an Italian greyhound, that a foreign prince had given her brother, Clara had nothing else on earth to love. At length she approached womanhood, and, in spite of toil and privation, grew up tall and handsome, if not blooming; her hair and eyes were so dark, and her general turn of features so Italian, that at one time her father meditated bringing her out as a native of that country. But an idea that still greater interest would attach to her as the sister of the celebrated Alfred Fielding, occasioned this plan to be finally relinquished.

Clara was not quite sixteen when she made her *debut*. It was a most brilliant one; constant and judicious cultivation from her infancy had given every possible perfection to a splendid voice, of unusual power, of almost unrivalled compass, of unearthly sweetness. She also possessed all the sensibility indispensable for a truly great singer—a sensibility that, having little else on which to expend its power, exhaled itself in music with irresistible charm and pathos. Although naturally timid and retiring, early habit had so familiarized her to the public gaze, *that her self-possession was almost that of a veteran*: her elegant figure and handsome face had, doubtless, their share in producing the rapturous reception with which the young aspirant was almost overwhelmed. The exulting father anticipated golden days once more; and felt tempted to fall at her feet and worship her.

From this moment began that dazzling, that intoxicating career, which has been run so often, and which has sometimes terminated in a night as sudden, as profound, as the early burst of morning was splendid and astonishing. Public and private concerts; musical festivals at York, at Birmingham, at Manchester; private exhibitions for the especial behoof of royalty; suppers at the duke *of this*, and breakfasts at the marchioness of *that*; visits, and invitations, and fetes, and verses, and gold bracelets clasped with emeralds, and bouquets of flowers, and baskets of fruit, crowded on each other, leaving Clara scarcely time to breathe. Hardly more complete is the change experienced by the poor little unsightly worm, that, after a two years' residence in the mud, one summer's morn climbs a stem of grass by its native water, and then becomes, it knows not how, a splendid insect, glittering like a jewel, and pursued, as it floats through the air, by the coveting eye of admiration.

Without a mother, or any other female protector, the youthful Clara was beset by dangers, to which she had no advantages of education or example to oppose. Fielding was not exactly a bad man, but he had no guiding principles, save interest and self-indulgence; nor had he ever attempted to warn his inexperienced child of the precipices she must approach. But there are some soils so excellent, that although no careful hand has ever sought to cultivate them, scatter but a few grains of good seed, and they will produce a luxuriant harvest. There are also *hearts* thus constituted—and such a heart was Clara's. In addition to this inestimable possession, notwithstanding her natural and inevitable enjoyment of her own fame, there would at times come over her inmost soul, amidst the glare and the glitter, the mighty rush of the orchestra behind her, the waving sea of uplifted faces, the ringing of plaudits in front, or even while the titled steward was handing her up to the orchestra as if she were a queen, a feeling that her position and her triumph were unreal, hollow, and evanescent. Perhaps this humility and sense of insecurity had been acquired when, as a little child, at Hastings, she pillowed her dying brother's head on her bosom, and heard him faintly whisper, "Clara, it was that last concert that killed me."

This triumphant career had continued for a year, and Fielding, grown wiser, carefully amassed their earnings and lived economically. During this period, incessant labor in her profession, combined with late hours and all the vicissitudes of a public singer's life, had materially impaired Clara's health, whilst cares of a different nature oppressed her mind. A nobleman, whose years might have enabled him to be her grandfather, pursued and annoyed her by attentions, by presents, by a thousand polite arts of persecution. For a considerable period she abstained from her usual reserve with him, because she was perfectly ignorant of his views, which in a younger man she might have suspected; and when she became aware of their nature, she knew not how to shelter herself from his assiduities. Her father was no protection to her; the ladies of rank, who invited her to their houses, never dreamed of extending to Clara the shield they held over the young females of their own class. "She, you know, is a singer," was enough to make such neglect intelligible. But there was one person in the world who always could, and always did, afford her succor.

Aldovini, the first tenor of the day, frequently sang with Clara; he was as celebrated as herself, and had enjoyed his fame much longer. It was condescension to sing with any but a countrywomen, and Clara felt flattered by the distinction. They practiced and rehearsed together, and an intimacy naturally grew up between them: she formed her taste by his opinion, and it was amazing how her expression increased when she sang with Aldovini. On his part, he appeared sometimes entirely to forget that he had any other auditor; for, *il primo tenore* had a profound contempt for everything English, from its climate to its music—Clara Fielding, perhaps, being the sole exception. Respecting the duke, Aldovini had no greater pleasure than exhibiting to his grace the sense of his own superiority, and shielding her completely from his attentions. He could always pretend, as a foreigner, not to understand what the duke said, and his grace felt that he could not conveniently quarrel with such a person; so that there were few objects in creation more hateful to him than Aldovini's falcon eye, raven whisker, and aquiline nose, relieved by the fair pale forehead of Clara.

The poor girl herself, thus thrown on his protection, and ardently grateful for the readiness and address with which it was always afforded, speedily learned to look up to him, to trust him, to obey him—to *love* him. A sort of sentimental, Platonic connection was gradually established between them: a mere amusement to the Italian; to Clara the only real source of happiness she possessed on earth. This attachment, such as it was, was never interfered with nor commented on by her father, beyond a satrical smile, with which he sometimes looked at athem.

Under these auspices, Clara's second London season commenced; her health was impaired, but her father was not a man to consent to any relaxation in her efforts, and of late her spirits had risen, and supplied any lack of strength. Early in the year her fresh career began; "Miss Fielding's first morning concert" was duly announced and advertised; all the difficulties, and heart-burnings, and quarrellings ensued, that invariably precede the public production of harmony, vocal or instrumental. But, at length, everything was satisfactorily arranged; the primadona of the day, at Aldovini's earnest request, consented to sing once "for the chalk-faced child;" whilst he acceded to all Fielding wished, except permitting Clara to sing a duet with anybody but himself; on that one point he was inexorable.

The very night before the concert, when Clara, exhausted by the fatigues of the day—the coaxings, and the practising, and the signing of tickets—was resting herself in a little sitting-room called her own, her father came hastily in, with a bewildered air of consternation, and an open letter in his hand. Its contents were speedily communicated. A professional friend of Fielding had induced him to vest the large profits of the preceding year in a theatical speculation in which he had engaged. This man had become a bakrupt and fled; and Fielding was, in all probility, liable to a share of his responsibility. More proverty was not greatly dreaded by either Fielding or Clara: they were familiarized to it; and morover, they both felt that she had the power of commanding affluence; but this personal liability was something vague terrible. Not a word of reproach passed Clara's lips, although she had combatted this manner of appropriating her earnings with as much firmness as she had ever ventured to exhibit, in opposition to her father; but she was overwhelmed, like himself, by the idea of what exasporated creditors might attempt. After a short pause, Fielding, who was traversing the room with hasty steps, approached his daughter, and said, in a low, hoarse voice. "*You* can save me, Clara; and you must."

"Me! I!" she cried, in surprise and half-awakened joy, while she sprang from the seat. "Can I? tell me how!"

"Yes, you can: I have sometimes thought of speaking to you about it before, but I was unwilling; and, besides, you were so young, and—and—so—. But now it must be done. The duke, Clara, has often offered me almost any sum I required, to use my influence over you to treat him more graciously and I really feel it to be a duty now, both to you and myself, to accept his proposals.—Therefore——. Don't look at me in that way, Clara, and shudder, as if it was something monstrous and unheard of. Let me tell you, such offers have been made me more than once; and I believe that I have been a fool to refuse them. Only that I was certainly proud of your being so correct; and had you continued as particular with regard to all others, you should never have heard a word on this subject from me, come what might. But after this silly connection with that fellow, Aldovini, I don't see why I am to be more scrupulous than other people."

"Father!" shrieked Clara, who had hitherto stood entranced in horror, "you are not in earnest! you cannot mean what you say! Aldovini! there is nothing, I swear to you, father, wrong between us. Oh! how can you think so ill of your child?"

"Clara, Clara! don't, when I am half distracted, drive me quite mad! It may be very well to talk in this way with your fine ladies, though they ain't a bit nicer than you, perhaps, after all; but to *me!* No, no; you may *fancy, foolish* child, that you are very cunning! but you cannot deceive me. What! make me believe that Aldovini, who can live with the nobles in the land, and has them all at his beck, comes and sups with you on bread and butter and radishes, only to *sing duets!* Clara, I think it my duty not to allow you to throw yourself away; and, therefore, I shall tell the duke."

"Father," reiterated Clara, "you will kill me if you talk in this way."

Those words, and the voice of agony in which they were uttered, arrested Fielding's attention; and perceiving from her ghastly countenance, that he must try different methods, he softened his tone, soothed or rather endeavored to soothe her, and began a gentle enumeration of the duke's many claims upon her attention.

"Be merely civil; but at present you are really quite rude to him. And then there is Dr. Grimsworth always saying you sing too much; and all that."

Clara had sunk on a seat; she arose, and in a faint, hollow tone said, "Let me go now, father. I cannot talk to-night any more. To-morrow—;" and seeming unable to utter another word, she quitted the room.

Fielding immediately proceeded to some persons connected with his treacherous friend, and endeavored to enter into an arrangement with them as to his affairs.—A representation respecting the concert, procured him a promise of personal immunity for the following day; and Fieldin g returned home, resolved, in the course of it, to conclude such a treaty with the duke as should relieve him effectually from his present horrid anticipations.—Long habituated to live by expedients, he revolved many schemes in his mind for his extrication. One was to fly with Clara to the continent the moment the concert was over, and thus avoid forcing her to a step for which she evinced so violent a repugnance. In justice to Fielding it must be said, not without a severe struggle, not till a prison stared him in the face, had he resolved on sacrificing his daughter. How far he really was influenced by her supposed weakness with Aldovini, in yielding to the duke's proposals, cannot be said; at least, it formed part of the unction he laid to his soul on the occasion. While Fielding was thus occupied, Clara sat on the floor of her own chamber in a state of mind difficult to be described. A blow had been struck to her very heart, and a sense of her utter helplessness, of being a lonely, wretched, enslaved creature, bowed to the earth by immeasurable calamity, long filled her soul, depriving her of all energy, all power, even of thought.—The pecuniary embarrassment was forgotten—one sole image stood before her—her father! One sound rung in her ear—those words, never to be forgotten—these unutterably hideous words! Clara had dearly loved that sole parent; she had even respected him; and now the overwhelming sense of his loathsome baseness was paramount to every other. Hours passed unheeded, during which she shed no tears, but sat motionless as a statue, gazing on vacancy. At length she partially recovered the first stunning shock, and began to think. She had only one friend *on earth to consult in her extremity*; and to that one she knew the most unsupportable part of her grief would occasion no surprise. Aldovini had more than once uttered mysterious expressions, which Clara now understood but too well. A single ray of hope, too, gleamed faintly on her benighted soul: it was *possible* that there was even happiness in store for her; but she ventured not to dwell on this vision. Towards morning exhausted nature sank into a brief oblivion.

She awoke somewhat refreshed, and comparatively calm. She had been visited with strange but soothing dreams. Her brothers's form had hovered before her, clad in long glittering garments, and, smiling on her, said. "Fear nothing, Clara, you shall be happy to-morrow."

The following morning, the actual business of the concert pressed on both father and daughter so engrossingly, that they had no time for conversation. Clara, accustomed from infancy to share in such labors, moved mechanically through her duties; only an occasional convulsive shudder and the wandering of her eye, betraying the perturberation and anguish within. All the *machinery* being in order, her toilet completed, a *soupcon* of rouge on her wan cheek, the transparent bonnet tied loosely under her chin, even the *bouquet* and pocket handkerchief ready, she repaired to the apartments adjoining the concert-room, and gazed around in speechless impatience for Aldovini. The night before, he had been engaged to sing at a *fete* given by a lady of rank, and, perchance, the marquess' claret was unusually tempting. Be that as it might, the overture was actually over before he appeared; and the vocal part of the concert was to open with a duet between Clara and himself. When she saw him, when she heard his voice, a sudden sense of peace and security came over her; her eyes lit up, and her "O, Aldovini! how late you are!" was uttered with somewhat like a smile. In another moment she was facing a brilliant audience, and tumults of applause were echoing round her.

She had frequently sung the appointed duet with Aldovini; it was one which the public were never weary of listening to from their voices; and as those ravishing tones floated round the room, rising and falling—now singly in melodious stream—now blending in one mingling gush of harmony—all listened in breathless, entranced delight, nor dreamed of the throbbing anguish beneath the veiled bosom of the siren. As Aldovini led her away, she entreated him in an eager whisper, to speak to her alone; they entered a small apartment adjoining the one where refreshments were placed; and in a few nearly inarticulate broken words, she communicated the events of the preceding evening.

"Advise me—for I am almost out of my mind. How can I avoid this terrible—. Oh, Aldovini! you are so much more experienced than I am! Advise me, for pity's sake!"

"More experienced, indeed," replied Aldovini, with a smile and a sigh; "I thought something was the matter. Stay—let me think; and don't tremble, *peverina;* but sit down—remember the cavatina is still to be sung."

She sank in a chair. After manifest disturbance and even embarrassment, he approached, and taking her cold hand, said, "You have only one refuge, Clara, if you will accept it. *Here!*" and he struck his breast. "Come with me, *Chiarina mia;* it will be better than being sold to that old *scelerato.* Come to Italy with me *cara funciulla.* My engagement is broken with those opera fools; and within a week I will be ready. I hate the country, and shall rejoice to quit it. I have lost two notes since I came. You, mean-while—"

"But my father," interrupted Clara; "he would never consent."

"Consent!—to what? Consent to what, Clara!"

"To—such a thing; he has so great an aversion to my marrying a foreigner."

At these words, Aldovini suddenly withdrew the arm he had thrown round Clara; and, drawing back, looked earnestly upon her. The whole expression of his countenance changed; his eyelids dropped; a softened smile quivered for a moment on his lip. Then he said, in a tone of great feeling. "And is it indeed so? is it possible?" Still he remained gazing fixedly upon her; while he stood in breathless surprise and anxiety. A struggle was visible on his countenance; a second change succeeded; and then, as if resolved, he returned to her side, retook her passive hand, and said:

"I might deceive you, but I will not, Clara. *Un sol baccio;* perhaps it is the first and the last you will ever give me, for, *cara, mia,*" though it appears you have never heard the fact—I am married. *Cara mia,*" he repeated in alarm, as she sprang back with a faint, suppressed cry, and sank on her seat.

There was a pause; Clara uttered not a word; and after a moment, Aldovini *continued:*

I am nearly twenty years older than you, Clara, and have been married these dozen years. My wife is a beauty; and has the voice of an angel. She likes the Prince of Hesse Brennenberg better than poor Giulio Aldovini, the singer; and you—you—dear and innocent child, are I fear—"

At this moment, several eager voices called on her for her attendance in the orchestra.

"Clara forgive me!" whispered Aldovini, as he raised her from her seat. Still silent, a convulsive shudder was her only reply. Her father appeared, calling her hastily and sternly. She stepped quickly forward and followed him.

The noonday sun shone full on Clara as she appeared in the orchestra; her numerous admirers looked at her and were struck by her bewildered air. The cavatina was put into her hand, and the symphony began. It terminated with a single trumpet note, and the thunder roll of the kettle drums. At that instant she started, and gazed wildly around. One soft sound from a flute, and Clara's lips parted for the first note of the recitative. A shriek—a single piercing shriek issued from them; and she fell forward in the orchestra. The utmost confusion instantly prevailed; a strange discordant sound produced by the ready bows of the various instruments, slipped hurriedly down the strings, mingled with the surrounding voices. The unhappy girl was carried off, and some minutes elapsed; several of the audience inquired at the entrance to the private apartments, and strange rumors began to circulate. At length, it was currently reported in the concert-room that Miss Fielding was dead.

"Dead! you don't mean to say that she died in the orchestra?" exclaimed a lady of very high rank, in an indignant tone.

"I rather think she did."

"Oh! then it is quite time to give up concerts, if the singers are to be so devoid of decency as actually to die before ones's very face!" said the very same lady.

Rumor, for once, spoke truly. Clara had, indeed, expired as she fell; although the fact was not ascertained for some time afterwards.

Aldovini, as he rushed past every one else, and lifted her from the ground, was the first who even imagined this terrible event; but he recalled her look when that fatal word escaped his lips—her total silence afterwards; and now he gazed on her livid countenance, and *felt* all was indeed over.

"Back, old man!" he exclaimed to the duke. "Back, fiend!" he repeated to her father, as all his Italian passions roused to freezy. he struck him away.

Then clasping her in his arms, he continued in a broken voice, "She is at rest! you cannot harm her now! Clara, Clara, pray for me in your bright abode, and forgive me."

PERFECTION OF NATURE.—Upon examining the edge of the sharpest razor or lancet with a microscope, it will *appear full as broad 'as the back of a knife*—rough, uneven, and full of notches and furrows. An exceedingly small needle resembles an iron bar; but the sting of a bee seen through the same instrument exhibits every where the most beautiful polish, without the least flaw, blemish or inequality, and it ends in a point too fine to be discerned. The threads of a fine lawn seem coarser than the yarn with which ropes are made for anchors.—But a silk worm's web appears perfectly smooth and shining, and every where equal. The smallest dot that is made with a pen appears irregular and uneven. But the little specks on the wings or bodies of insects are found to be the most accurately circular. How magnificent is the system of Nature!

THE PATAGONIANS.—At San Nicholas's Bay we saw a fair specimen of the Patagonians. This is that singular race of men which have so inexplicable lost half their statue in the last two hundred years! Magalhaen affirmed them to be nearly twelve feet high, Cordova and Sarmiento at least nine, Anson about eight, and our own school geography, full seven. In truth they measure about six feet, and are very strongly built. Whether time tears down tallness from men or from fables, is a point for conjecture. These Horse Indians as they are commonly called, from their equestrian life, are friendly and very stupid. The Terra del Feugian, or Canoe Indians, are of the ordinary height, magpies in tongue, baboons in countenance, and imps in treachery. Many conflicts have taken place between them and sealing vessels. They are best seen at a distance.—*Letter from Straits of Magellan.*

☞ A friend tells us that a little girl from the metropolis, who had visited a town not a thousand miles from New York, was filled with surprise at the sight of a girl milking a cow. "I didn't know you did it in that way," she said, with round eyed wonder. "I thought they took hold of the cow's tail, and pumped the milk out of her. What's she got so long a tail for?"

☞ A French wag says that when the fogs hinder the working of the telegraph, the French provincials do not know whether they are governed by a King or a President.

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

ITS HISTORY TO THE TIME OF PETER.

Russia is the most extraordinary country on the globe, in the four most important particulars of empire—its history, *its extent, its population, and its power.*

It has for Europe another interest—the interest of alarm the evidence of an ambition which has existed for a hundred and fifty years, and has never paused: an increase of territory which has never suffered the slightest casuality of fortune; the most complete security against the retaliation of European war; and a government at once despotic and popular; exhibiting the most boundless authority in the sovereign, and the most absolute submission in the people; a mixture of habitual obedience, and divine homage: the reverence to a monarch, with almost the prostration to a divinity.

Its history has another superb anomaly: Russia gives the most memorable instances in human annals, of the power which lie within the mind of individual man. Peter the Great was not the restorer, or the reformer of Russia: he was its moral *creator.* He found it, not as Augustus found Rome, according to the old adage, "brick and left it marble;" he found it a living swamp, and left it covered with the fertility of health, energy, and knowledge he found it Asiatic and left it European; he removed it as far from Scythia as if he had placed the diameter of the globe between: he found it not brick, but mire, and he transformed a region of huts into the magnificence of empire.

Russia first appeared in European history in the middle of the ninth century. Its climate and its soil and till then retained in it primitive barbarism. The sullenness of its winter had prevented invasion by civilized nations, and the nature of its soil, one imense plain, had given full scope to the roving habits of its half-famished tribes.—The great invasions which broke down the Roman empire, had drained away the population from the north, and left nothing but remnants of clans behind. Russia had no sea, by which she might send her bold savages to plunder or to trade with Southern and Western Europe. And, while the man of Scandanvia was subduing kingdoms, or carrying back spoils to his northern crags and lakes, the Russian remained, like the bears of his forest in his cavern during the long winter of his country; and even when the summer came, was still but a melancholy savage, living like the bear upon the roots and fruits of his ungenial soil.

It was to one of those Normans, who, instead of steering his bark toward the opulence of the south, turned his dreary adventure to the north, that Russia owed her first connection with intelligent mankind. The people of Novgorod, a people of traders, finding themselves overpowered by their barbarian neighbors, solicited the aid of Ruric, a Baltic chieftain, and of course, a pirate and a robber. The name of Norman had earend old reknown in the north. Ruric came, rescued the city, but paid himself by the seizure of the surrounding territory, and found a kingdom, which he transmitted to his descendants, and which lasted until the middle of the sixteenth century.

In the subsequent reign we see the effect of the northern pupilage; an expedition, in the style of the Baltic exploits, was sent to plunder Constantinople. The expedition consisted of two thousand canoes, with eighty thousand men on board. The expedition was defeated, for the Greeks had not yet sunk into the degeneracy of latter times. They fought stoutly for their capital, and roasted the pirates in their own canoes, by showers of the famous "Greek fire."

Those invasions, however, were tempting to the idleness and poverty, or to the avarice and ambition of the Russians; and Constantinople continued to be the great object of cupidity and assault, for three hundred years.—But the city of Constantine was destined to fall to a mightier conqueror.

Still, the northern barbarian had now learned the road to Greece, and the intercourse was mutually beneficial. Greece found daring allies in her old plunderers, and in the eleventh century she gave the Grand duke Valdimir a wife, in the person of Anna, sister of the emperor Basil II., a gift made more important by its being accompanied by his conversion to Christianity.

A settled succession is the great secret of royal peace; but among those bold riders of the desert, nothing was ever settled save by the sword; and the first act of all the *sons, on the decease of their father,* was, *to slaughter* each other; until the contest was settled in their grave, and the last survivoquietly ascended the throne.

But war, on a mightier scale than the Russian Steppes had ever witnessed, was now rolling over Central Asia. The cavalry of Genghiz Khan, which came, not in squadrons, but in nations, and charged, not like troops, but like thunderclouds, began to pour down upon the valley of the Wolga. Yet the conquest of Russia was not to be added to the triumps of the great Tartar chieftain; a mightier conquest stopped him on his way, and the Tartar died.

His son Tohusi, in the beginning of the thirteenth century, burst over the frontier at the head of half a million of horsemen. The Russian princess, hastily making up their quarrels, advanced to meet the invader; but their army was instantly trampled down, and before the middle of the century, and the provinces and all the cities of Russia, were the prey of the men of the wilderness, Novgorod alone escaped.

The history of this great city would be highly interesting, if it were possible now to recover its details. It was the chief depot of the northern Asiatic commerce with *Europe; it has a government, laws, and privileges of its* own, with which it suffered not even the Khan of the Tartars to interfere. Its population amounted to four hundred thousand—then nearly equal to the population of a kingdom. In the thirteenth century it connected itself still more effectually with European commerce, by becomming a member of the Hanseatic League; and the wonder and pride of the Russians were expressed in the well-known half profane proverb, "Who can resist God and the great Novgorod?"

There is always something almost approaching to picturesque grandeur in the triumphs of barbarism. The Turk, until he was fool enough to throw away the turban, was the most showy personage in the world. The Arabs under Mahomet, were the most stately warriors, and the Spanish Moors threw all the pomp, and even all the romance of Europe into the shade. Even the chiefs of the "Golden Hords" seemed to have had as picturesque a conception of supremacy as the Saracen. Their only city was a vast camp, in the plains between the Caspian and the Wolga; and while they left the provinces in the hands of the native princes, and enjoyed themselves in the manlier sports of hunting through the plains and mountains, and commanded that *every vassal prince* should attend at the imperial tent to receive permission to reign, or perhaps to live; and that even, when they sent their Tartar collectors to receive the tribute, the Russian princes should lead the Tartar horse by the bridle, and give him a feed of oats out of their *cap of state!*

But another of those sweeping devastators, one of those gigantic executioners who seem to have been sent, from time to time to punish the horrible profligacies of Asia, now rose upon the north. Timour Khan, the Tamarlane of European story, the invincible, the lord of the Tartar world, rushed with his countless troops upon the sovereignties of Western Asia. This universal conquerer crushed the Tartar dynasty of Russia, and then burst away like an inundation, to overwhelm other lands. But the native Russians again made head against their Tartar masters, and a century and a half of sanguinary warfare followed, with various fortunes and without any other result than blood.

In the fifteenth century Russia began to assume a form. Ivan III. broke off the vassalage of Russia to the "Golden Horde." He had married Sophia, the niece of the Greek Emperor, to which we may attribute his civilization; and he received the embassies of Germany, Venice, and Rome at Moscow. His son, Ivan IV., took Novgorod, which he ruined, and continued to fight the Poles and Tartars until he died. His son, Ivan, in the middle of the sixteenth century, was crowned by the title of Czar, formed the first standing army of Russia named the Strelitzes, and established a code of laws. In 1598, by the death of the Czar Feodor without children, the male line of Ruric, which had held the throne for seven hundred and thirty-six years, and under fifty-six sovereigns became extinct.

Another dynasty of remarkable distinction ascended the throne in the beginning of the seventeenth century. Michael Romanoff, descended from the line of Ruric, by the female side, was declared Czar. His son Alexis was the father of Peter the Great, who, with his brother Ivan was placed on the throne at the decease of their father, but both under the guardianship of the Princess was sent to a convent, Ivan, who was imbecile in mind and body, surrendered the throne, and Peter became sole sovereign of Russia.

The accession of Peter began the last and greatest period of Russian history. Though a man of fierce passions and barbarian habits, he had formed a high conception of the value of European arts, *chiefly through an* intelligent Genevese, Lefort, who had been his tutor.—*Black-wood's Magazine.*

THE SEVEN-SHILLING PIECE.

It was during the panic of 1726 that a gentleman, whom we shall call Mr. Thompsen, was seated with something of a melancholy look in his dreary backroom, watching his clerks paying away thousands of pounds hourly. Thompson was a banker of excellent credit; there existed perhaps, in the city of London no safer concern than that of Messrs Thompson and Co., but at a moment *such as I* speak of, no rational reflection was admitted, no former stability, was looked to; a general distrust was felt, and every one rushed to his banker's to withdraw his hoard, fearful that the next instant would be to late, forgetting entirely that this step was that all of others the most likely to insure the ruin he sought to avoid.

But to return. The wealthy citizen sat gloomily watching the outpouring of his gold, and with a grim smile listening to the clamorous demands on his cashier; for although he felt perfectly easy and secure as to the ultimate strength of his resources, yet he could not repress a feeling of bitterness as he saw continual rush in, and those whom he fondly imagined to be his dearest friends eagerly assisting in the run upon his strong-box.

Presently the door opened, and a stranger was ushered in, who, after gazing for a moment at the bewildered banker, coolly drew a chair, and abruptly addressed him.—"You will pardon me sir, for asking a strange question but I am a plain man, and like to come straight to the point."

"Well, sir?" impatiently interrupted the other.

"I have heard that you have a run on your bank, sir."

"Well?"

"It is true?"

"Really, sir, I must decline replying to your very extraordinary query, If, however, you have any money in the bank, you had botter at once draw it out, and so satisfy yourself: our cashier will instantly pay you;" and the banker rose, as a hint for the stranger to withdraw.

"Far from it, sir: I have not one sixpence in your hands."

"Then may I ask what is your business here?"

"I wished to ascertain if a small sum would aid you at this moment?"

"Why do you ask the question?"

"Because if it would, I should gladly pay in a small deposit."

The money-dealer started.

"You seem surprised you don't know my person or my motive. I'll at once explain. Do you recollect some twenty years ago when you resided in Essex?"

"Perfectly."

"Well, then, sir, perhaps you have not forgotten the turnpike-gate through which you passed daily? My father kept that gate, and was often honored by a few minutes' chat with you. One Christmas morning my father was sick, and I attended the toll-bar. On that day you passed through, and I opened the gate for you. Do you recollect it, sir?"

"Not I, my friend."

"No, sir; few such men remember their kind deeds, but those who are benefited by them seldom forget them. I am perhaps prolix: listen, however, only a few moments and I have done."

The banker began to feel interested, and at once assented.

"Well, sir, as I said before, I threw open the gate for you, and as I considered myself in duty bound, I wished you a happy Christmas. "Thank you, my lad," replied you—"thank you; and the same to you: here is a trifle to make it so; and you threw me a seven-shilling piece. It was the first money I ever possessed; and never shall I forget my joy on receiving it, or your kind smile in bestowing it. I long treasured it, and as I grew up, added a little to it, till I was able to rent a toll myself. You left the part of the country, and I lost sight of you. Yearly, however, I have been getting on; your present brought good fortune with it: I am comparatively rich, and to you I consider I owe all. So this morning, hearing accidentally that there was a run on your bank, I collected all my capital, and brought in to lodge with you, in case it can be of any use: here it is;" and he handed a bundle of banknotes to the agitated Thompson. "In a few days I'll call again;" and snatching up his hat, the stranger, throwing down his card, walked out of the room.

Thompson undid the roll; it contained £.30,000! The stern-hearted banker—for all bankers must be stern—burst into tears. The firm did not require this prop; but the motive was so noble, that even a millionaire sobbed—*he could not help it. The firm is still one of the first in* London.

The £.30,000 of the turnpike-boy is now grown in some £.200,000. Fortunate has well disposed of her gifts.

WISE COUNSEL.—The Home Journal gives the following extract from an address of the venerable Dr. Nott, president of the Union college, N. York:

"I have been young, and am now old; and in review of the past, and the prospect of the future, I declare unto you, beloved pupils, were it permitted me to live my life over again, I would, by the help of God, from the very outset, live better. Yes, from the outset I would frown upon vice; I would favor virtue; and lend my influence to advance whatever would exalt and adorn human nature, alleviate human misery, and contribute to render the world I lived in, like the heaven to which I aspire, the abode of innocence and felicity. Yes, though I were to exist no longer than the ephemera that sport away their hour in the sunbeams of the morning; even during that brief period I would rather soar with the eagle, and leave the record of my flight and my fall among the stars, than droop to the earth and lick the dust with the reptile, and having done so, bed my body with my memory in the gutter."

A Texas paper gets off the following hit at "Northern fanatics:"—A Yankee patriot has recently petitioned Congress to pass a bill for the demolition of the great chain of the Rocky Mountains, on the ground that it is unworthy of a free country to bear chains.

Foreign News by the Canada.

The ship, with the foreign mail, reached New York October 4th at two o'clock, bringing Liverpool *dates to the 22d of September, and London to the* 21st. The intelligence of interest we annex.

TURKEY.—A letter from Constantinople, dated the 5th instant, states that the Polish Prince Michael Radzivill, aide-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia, had arrived the day before from Warsaw, on a special mission, supposed to relate to the extradition of the Hungarian refugees, which the Porte had hitherto firmly withstood, in spite of the explicit demand of the Russian and Austrian ministers. The English and French ambassadors were understood to have advised the Turkish government not to yield. The number of Hungarian refugees in the Ottoman territory is 93, including several generals and superior officers.

The United States Legation obtained from the Porte a firman, permitting a corvette to pass the Dardanelles. The corvette proved to be a frigate, which the Legation was desired to remove as quickly as possible. This is said to be the second attempt of the Americans to elude the treaty.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—The Berlin *Constitutional* correspondent positively affirms that the Austrian government has, on the ground of existing Cartel treaties, the tenor of which is very strict, imperatively required the Turkish Government to close its frontiers against the Hungarian insurgents and to deliver up the insurgents who have already taken refuge in the territories of the Porte—including Dembinski, Kossuth, Perczel, and Messaros. The Bohslau *Gazette* further informs us that the Emperor of Russia had, in conjunction with his allies, and "in the interest of European tranquility and security," undertaken to insist, in very categorical terms, on the surrender of the Hungarian refugees by the Turkish government.

The news from Hungary confirms the opinion expressed by our correspondent at Vienna, that the Emperor of Austria is disposed to deal severely with the defeated insurgents. Even the fate of Gorgey was very doubtful for a time. His Imperial Majesty having felt a first strongly inclined to send him before a court-martial. A remonstrance on the part of the Czar is said to have dissuaded the Government from carrying out this design. Meanwhile, it is certain that the fugitive leaders of the Hungarian revolution have no mercy to expect, and already a long list of names is drawn up, to be forwarded to the authorities in all parts of the empire. The list contains 60 personal denunciations, or *steck briefe*, including the names of Bem, Kossuth, Madame Kossuth (born Meczlengi,) Petofy (described as a poet) and Perczel.

According to the calculations of experienced engineers, an army of 70,000 men is absolutely necessary, if the siege of Comorn is to be carried on with any chance of success. Fearful loss of life must ensue should an attempt be made to take Comorn by force of arms, and even if it should be determined to starve out the *garrison*, a year would perhaps elapse before it could be effected, as the besieged have such vast stores of provisions.

The accounts of the state of Hungary are deplorable. "A *short time since*," observes the correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, "Hungary succomed to armed force. It is now on the verge of financial ruin, owing to the bank crisis. According to the *Deutsche Reform*, 62,000,000 of Kossuth's notes are in circulation, besides the legal paper money, and the sudden annihilation of this vast currency is already producing its effects.

The *Deutsche Reform* has news from Moldavia to the effect that the corps of Hungarians from 3000 to 4000 strong, which had crossed the frontier, was encamped at Widin. Bem and Kossuth were under the protection of this small army, a fact which effectually disposes of the report that the former had been captured by the Russians. An application on the part of the Austrian authorities to the Pacha of Widin for the extradition of this corps had been refused, until the receipt of further instructions from Constantinople. The insurgents above mentioned are provided with tents by the Turks, and live very comfortably.

It is said that the Emperor has remitted the fine inflicted upon upon the Pesth and Buda Jews by Gen. Haynau.

Two Hungarian officers had been put to death at Arad and Temesvar, one by hanging; and the estates of two were confiscated.

It is announced that the Turkish Ministry had positively refused to deliver up the Hungarians who have taken refuge in their dominions. The Russian Ambassador at the Porte demanded the extradition of the Hungarian officers, Kossuth, Dembinski, Perczell, Mesmerasses, and their companions.—A Russian general arrived at Constantinople on the 15th, on a special mission—that special mission being to bully the Sultan into a compliance with the demands of Austria. A council was held and the Turkish government resolved not to surrender the Hungarian refugees to either the Russian or Austrian Government. On this decision being communicated to the Sultan, he declared in the most impressive and determined manner that the refugees should not be given up, let the consequences be what they might.

The *London Sun* says:—"We trust that Lord Palmerston will do his duty as the Sultan done his; that Russia and Austria will be given to understand that war with Turkey for such a cause means war with England. We are rejoiced to find that Kossuth and his companions are furnished with passports from the English ambassador, and we trust that every assistance will be rendered by England to support the independence of this country against the attacks of Russia and vassal Austria."

In order to repair the losses sustained by the Russian troops in Hungary, *from cholera and the sword*, the Emperor has ordered a fresh levy of recruits.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.—It seems probable that the Pope will yield to the firmness of the French government, the liberal concessions demanded for the administration of the Papal States.

The *Risorgimento* and other Turin papers state that *Garibaldi has been allowed to go to Nice to see* his relations, but was to return to Genoa within 24 hours.

FRANCE.—There is nothing of interest from Paris. On Tuesday, despatches were received from Rome, announcing that the Pope was ready to accede to the desire expressed in the President's letter to M. Edgar Ney; but that, if the French Government urged their demands with the least appearance of force or coercion, he would again draw back.

The President has issued a decree authorizing the bishop to hold their councils. The Parti-pretre loudly declared that they never required such authorization; and that they should have met in spite of any temporal law forbidding their meeting.

The President of the Republic has ordered the release of 225 of the insurgents of June, 1848.

The news from Spain, Holland and the Continent generally is very uninteresting. We have nothing from Switzerland.

An *emeute* on a small scale had taken place at Coppoquin, county Waterford. A police barrack was attacked and one of the storming party killed. 44 spikes were left on the battle field.

The ship Minerva has been blown up, on her voyage from Sydney to Portland Bay, with 200 barrels of gunpowder on board; she took fire on the 26th of March, and was immediately deserted by her crew; and about fifteen minutes later the explosion took place, and the decks were blown aloft in a mass upwards of 500 feet high. The crew reached Port Philip, after a week's sailing on a rough sea.

The Mississippi United States' steam-frigate arrived at Leghorn on the 11th, with 265 passengers, among whom was Commodore Morgan, commanding the squadron of the Mediterranean.

M. POUSSIN.—The N. Y. Evening Post says:—"It is reported that M. Poussin has received, per the last steamer, despatches, from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, covering letters to M. Monthlon, now in New York, and that M. Montholon has been authorized by the French government to act as the temporary agent, through whom it would communicate with our own, until the usual course of diplomacy shall be resumed, and is instructed to arange, if possible, M. Poussin's difficulties with this government. It is supposed by some that Montholon has been appointed to succeed M. *Poussin permanently*, whilst others think that he is only authorized to reconcile the Cabinet to the late Minister, and to procure a retreaxit of the dismissal."

DEBT OF MEXICO.—The total debt of Mexico is estimated at $153,800,000. She has a nett revenue of $5,540,000 to meet the interest, with an annual expenditure of $14,000,000, leaving a deficit of more than $8,000,000. This looks very much like bankruptcy.

ERIE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society held the fair for the year 1849 on Tuesday and Wednesday the 2nd and 3d inst. in Erie. On Tuesday at 2 o'clock agreeably to public notice given, and in accordance with the requirements of the constitution of said society, an election of officers for the ensuing year took place, and in the building erected for the fair;—the names of the officers will be published hereafter. The ploughing match was on Tuesday 3 o'clock P. M. In consequence of the first day being rainy many of the articles for exhibition were not presented till the second day. On Wednesday at 12 o'clock the society, together with the mass of people present, were eloquently addressed by the Hon. Thomas H. Sill. The secretary read the awards of the various committees on the 2nd day at 4 o'clock P. M. which were as follows, viz:

The committee on horses reported as follows:—Edward H. Keith 1st premium on his 8 year old stud horse; *John L. Lyon 2nd do on his 4 year old* stud colt; and Wm. Custard 3d do on his 7 year old stud horse; Jer. Platt 1st do on mare and colt; J. W. McLane 2nd do; Thomas Dunn 1st do on 3 year old colt; A. N. Leet 2nd do; Archibald Kirkpatrick 1st do on 2 year old colt; Robert Sewell 2nd do; S. Maxwell 1st do on 1 year old colt; David A McCord 2nd do; Robert Evans best span of farm horses. G. H. Wagner best span of carriage do.—The display of horses far excelled the expectations of the committee both in numbers presented, and in the beauty and excellence of the horses generally, and they regretted that for the want of having the farm and carriage horses and colts of different ages classified and put into separate apartments, they were not able to do full justice to all who presented. Many others undoubtedly were sufficiently meritorious to have entitled them to premiums or diplomas, and they would recommend for the future to have all horses classified in order to be able to do better justice.

On Cattle.—Elson Avery 1st premium on bull over two years old: James Whitehill 2nd do. Solomon Perkins 1st do on bull over one and under two years old; John McCord 2nd do; Charles Kendrick 1st premium on bull calf; James Whitehill 1st do on heifer calf; Archibald Kirkpatrick 1st do on 3 year old steers and trained; John Cahoon 2nd do; David A. McCord 1st do on milch cow; John Burton 2nd do; J. A. Parker 1st do on heifer under 3 years old; Anson Fuller 2nd do; Samuel Pherrin 1st do on working oxen; James Johnson 2nd do.—Diplomas are awarded to Phillip Osborn on 3 year old bull; to Reuben Fritz for two year old bull; to Ivory Hawkins for two year old bull; to Robert Smith for one year old bull; to Ebenezer Graham for one bull calf; to James D. Phillips for a bull calf; and to C Swift for heifer calf.

The committee speak in their report in the highest terms of the fine exhibition of bulls, calves, and other cattle, and it is believed to have been the best exhibition of stock in Western Pennsylvania.

On Sheep—Calvin Leet 1st premium on merino buck: Asa Whittier 2nd do; *Calvin Leet 1st do on* 2 ewes; Isaac Eaton 2nd do; Asa Whittier 1st do on lambs; C. Leet 2nd do.

On Swine—C. Leet 1st premium on 2 year old boar; John Burton 2nd do; *John Burton 1st do on* 4 pigs; diploma awarded to J. K. Caldwell for boar pig.

Field Crops—J. P. Bosworth 1st premium on one acre of wheat. The product was 35 bushels and 13 quarts—the quality good, and kind Hutchinson.

Matthew Pollock offered the product of 8¼ acres of wheat which was good, and the statement of product was 23½ bushels per acre, but for want of proper vouchers under the rules of the society did not award. Diplomas were awarded to John McCord for the best sample of wheat of the finest quality—Soles wheat; Robert Evans 2nd best do—Scotch wheat; Maj. Chapman 3d do—Etrurian; R. W. Stockton 4th do—name of wheat unknown; Wm. B. Weed for spring wheat, product from 4 bushels of seed was 97 bushels, and the quality good and clean—black seed; Henry Shadduck 1st premium on oats, product of one acre and 77 perches was 103 bushels—weighing 33¾ pounds per bushel; James Robison 1st do on acre of barley—product was by measure 50 bushels, and by weight 54 bushels; Diploma to Robert Evans for fine specimen of barley. It being too early to harvest corn, therefore, the committee on wheat barley, oats and corn have appointed the 1st Wednesday of November next to receive samples of corn, with quantities raised per acre accompanied with proper testimony at the market house in Erie at 10 o'clock A. M. The second committee on all other field crops reported 1st premium on beans to S. Pettit; and diploma to Frederick Ohlwiler for the best sweet potatoes. The said committee have determined in consequence of the crops referred to them not being fully matured to appoint Wednesday the 21st of November next for specimens to be produced with proper vouchers at the office of the secretary, James D. Dunlap.

On Butter and Cheese—George Oxer 1st premium on 10 lbs of butter; S. Stillman 2nd do; Dean Parker 1st do on packed butter; Matthew Pollock 2nd do; Elijah Colvin 1st do on 60 lbs and upwards cheese; John Burton 2nd do; John Johnson 1st do on 25 lbs and upwards; Henry Shattuck 2nd do.

On Ploughs and Ploughing—Robert Evans 1st do on ploughing; Philetus Glass 2nd do; James D. Caldwell 3d do; Jesse R. Prindle diploma; Philetus Glas 1st premium on improved plough; Lester, Chester & Senate, 2nd do on Woolverine right-handed plough; and 3rd do on left-handed do, Robert Evans do on harrow and cultivator; Jacob Metzler 1st do on two horse cultivator; Anthony Saltsman, 1st do on one fanning mill; Thomas W. Ward, diploma for straw-cutter; and E. Hull do for three baskets; Martin Warfle 1st premium for farm wagon.

On Flour—John W. McLane 1st do on the 1st and 2nd best flour; Wm Cooper do on the best barrel of flour made from the least quantity of wheat.

The Committee on Fruits report that immediately after their appointment they entered upon the duties assigned them, appointed J. C. Spencer secretary, and resolved to meet semi-monthly or oftener as necessity might require to examine such fruit as might be offered for their inspection, and make a record of the same. The following is from their minutes. The committee met at the office of J. C. Spencer on the 23d June, at which time Mr. C. Leet produced some very fine specimens of Hovey and other varieties of strawberries. Mr. Elihu Marvin presented a basket of Roxbury, Russet, Hampshire and other varieties of apples in a fine state of preservation. At a subsequent meeting on the 1st of September, Mr. Marvin brought samples of the same apples, and also some of the growth of the present year. A fine specimen of gooseberries was presented by Mr. Joseph Round, consisting of the green gage, rough red, crown bub and a seedling of a superior quality. Messrs. E. and R. Sewell presented a basket of the lady sweeting, of the last year's growth, in good state of preservation.—At a subsequent meeting they presented specimens of the jargonelle and buffum pear, the latter very fine. Mr. Sanford at different times brought samples of the early rough and harvest apples and Canada purple, purple egg or magnum bonum, Washington and green gage plumbs, and a very delicious plumb, a seedling of the yellow gage, and a variety of the rareripe and snow and yellow peaches. Mr. Phillip Osborn at sundry times presented apples of the golden sweet, sweet, rough and summer pippin, together with several varieties of pears. Mr. J. C. Spencer and Mr. Marvin produced two specimens of pears from a seedling reared by G. Sanford, pronounced very superior. Mr. Babbitt at different times presented fine specimens of Washington, green gage and Mediterranean plums, also early peaches; Mr. Fickinger, several varieties of pears; Mr. R. Evans, Bartlett pear, very fine, also the Isabella and a German grape; Mr. Gingrich, red peaches and Ebersole pears: Mr. Leet, a basket of apples, consisting of the 20 oz. pippin, russet sweeting and a very fine seedling apple, also seckel pears. Mr. Marvin presented a fine pear which he had cultivated as the Bartlett—which the committee think inferior to that of the same name exhibited by Mr. Evans; Mr. Robt. Hunter, a sample of fine yellow peaches; R. O. Hulbert, a very fine specimen of the yellow magnum bonum or egg plum, some of them weighing 3¾ oz.; Mr. R. Sewall, four varieties of apples, one of which, the Porter, very fine, also four kinds of peaches, very good. Mr. Spencer at several times produced some fine specimens of seedling peaches, seckel pears, and several apples, among which were many very fine 20 oz. pippins.

At a meeting of the committee at the annual Fair the following premiums were awarded:

To Phillip Osborn for the greatest and best variety of apples.

To Calvin Leet 2d do. do.

To Robert Evans, best pear.

To George Selden, best peaches.

To J. K. Caldwell, diploma for fine specimen of apples.

To A. Taggart, do. do.

To W. P. Gibson, do. do.

To John Johnson, do. for a specimen of apples of last year's growth.

To John Dunn, do. best quinces.

Messrs. C. M. Reed, G. Seldon, P. Osborn and C. Leet exhibited very fine specimens of Isabella and Catawba grapes; R. O. Hulbert, Esq., a very fine specimen of plumb.

On Roots and Garden Vegetables—To John Sampson 1st premium on the largest and best variety of garden vegetables, there being 26 kinds, diplomas were awarded to John Sampson for white egg-plant, large potatoes grown since the fourth of July, and the 2nd crop of peas grown this year; Elihu Marvin on French sugar pumpkin and winter squashes; James Hart on rutabaga and other turnips, being a product of a recent importation from England; Mr. Coppersmith for the 3rd largest, best variety of vegetables, being 23 sorts; J. A. Parker on English white potatoes, and blue pink eyes; John Johnson for the largest and best pink eye potato; A. W. Browster on African pumpkin and squash; Thomas Wilson on large and crook necked squashes; Conrad Brown jr. on largest carrots and beets; P. Fisher on cabbage, cales, tomatos, &c; Wells Ward for large squash; and Mr. Selleck for sweet potato squashes.

On Manufactures of Woolen, Cotton, Linen and Silk Fabrics—Rhodes, Cass & Co. 1st premium on full cloth; McCreary, Thornton & Co. 1st do on cassimere; Cyrus Reed 1st do on coating; Mrs. J. M. Moorehead best wool carpet; Mrs. W. A Beeley 2nd best; Mrs. E. H. Cadwell best cotton and wool carpet; Mrs. Pierce diploma on hearth rug; Mrs. T. G. Colt do; Mrs. Wilson do; Mrs. Myron Goodwin do; (For the best coverlet the committee made a mistake in the No.) Mrs. D. S. Clark do on coverlet; best cotton do—name unknown; Mehaffey & Brewster best cassimere and red flannel; Rodes, Cass & Co. best plain red flannel, and also plain white do.

On manufactures of Hardware, Castings and Machinery. Diplomas awarded to Vincent, Himrod & Co., on No. 4, Parlor Coal stove; also to them on No. 4, Keystone Cooking stove; do. for No. 3, air tight parlor stove; Lester, Sennet, & Chester on the Sennet Cooking Stove; *do. to them on the* Fulton Cooking stove, No. 5; do to them for cake baker, waffle irons, and sad irons; do to Garret Low for head block and self-setter for saw mill; G. A. Bennet & Co. for *vibe, counter beam scale*, and platform scale; do John Bond 1 Adz and 1 sett of chisels.

On Painting and Pencilling. Diplomas are awarded to the following: G. D. Atkins on ornamental painting of Marble and Graining; Mrs. Joanna Seldon on one painting do; L. B. Chevalier for Scripture painting of Christ's descent from the cross, and a carved and gilded sign; Mrs. J. C. Spencer do for painting of the Holy Cross Abbey; Miss E. A. Mahaffey for landscape painting; Miss Laura G. Sandford for painting Melrose Abbey do; H. Whipple for Daguerreotype specimens do; Miss Agnes Mitchell for Sketch; J. R. Truesdail on carriage painting do; Observer office on printing do.

On Embroidery. Dipolmas were awarded to Mrs. M. J. Perrin, Mrs. D. S. Clark, Mrs. Willis, Miss Elizabeth Brecht, Mrs. L. Warren, Miss Isabella N. Lytle, Mrs. W. A. Brown, Mrs. G. Loomis, and Mrs. T. Evans for superior specimens of bed quilts; to Mrs. Camp for embroidered arm-chair; do to Mrs. Ottinger; Mrs. H. Cochran on worsted ball; Mrs. Pierce, Miss Wilder, Miss E. Mehaffey, Miss E. S. Gould, Miss Ann Duston, & Mrs. A. Waters for superior lamp-mats; Miss T. F. Kendrick for worked card basket do; Miss Clark for box of book marks; Miss M. Carter for embroidered cap; Miss Cochran do; Miss S. Chester for embroidered cape do; Miss Wilson do; Miss S. Lytle for embroidery on child's skirt; Miss A. Brown for 2 crochet purses do; Miss L. Lytle for net tidy; Miss R. Moorhead for two worked muslin collars and Mrs. Barnes on a coverlet do.

On Millinery and dress Making. 1st Diploma to Mrs. Ward for specimens of bonnets and caps; do to Miss S. Hutchinson for one vase artifical flowers.

On Miscellaneous articles. R. Sewell 1st premium on honey, and diplomas were awarded to the following persons, viz: to G. Loomis & Co. for one case jewelry and silver ware; Mrs. Billings for one work box; H. Farecki do for one steam whistle; Miss J. Alexander for 2 stone and shell pyramids do; J. M'Cord do for box of honey do; do to R. Sewell for a jar of strained do; J. Dodge for Saleratus do; W. H. Johnston for one donble sett of suction teeth and one do of articial gums do; E. C. Bennet, for one sett of Buggy wheels do; J. M. Warren for one bee hive do, and also on Hat block and screw do; P. Hume on pleasure carriage do; J. Goulding on fine coat do; Miss N. Moorhead for 2 vases of flowers do; Mrs. J Sampson for a wreath flowers consisting of dahlias, coxcombs, &c do; L. Warren for washing machine do. Several other Diplomas were reported, but by reason of the owners not being members of the society they could not be awarded. Many very meritorious articles were doubtless overlooked in consequence of the committeess having but little time after presentation to examine, and the mass of people that crowded upon them during their examinations. The success of the society for the last two years will undoubtedly enable them to to increase the number of their premiums on everything of importance in Agriculture, Horticulture and the mechanical arts.

J. BRAWLEY, President.

J. D. Dunlap, Secretary.

CHANGE OF TUNE.—The Taylor papers, now that our Government appears to have some little difficulty with the French, arristing, it would seem, from a disregard of proper tone and etiquett on the part of the French Minister, begin to talk about the propriety of "all men of all parties standing by the honor of their country," &c.

These same papers and their followers, in our controversy with Mexico, which involved not only the honor of our country but the rights of our citizens, ridiculed the idea of national honor, charged Mr. Polk with seeking to plunge the country in war, and said and did every thing that men could say and do, short of open treason. Why this sudden change of tune?

Such patriots as the Taylor Mexican Whigs should be the last to talk about sustaining the honor of the nation; and the less they say about it, the better for their own character. Their professed zeal for it, now, contrasts not very creditably with their open disregard of it but a few years since.

The past history of our country shows who have approved themselves and who are the reliable supporters and defenders not only of our country's honor, but her rights also; and that they are *the Democracy*. In all our controversies with Great Britain, France & Mexico, the democrats proved themselves true to our country, her honor and her rights. It cannot be so said of Federal Whiggery.—*West. Rep.*

CUBA.—The New York *Sun*, of yesterday, received regular files from Havana up to Sept. 16th The news is of little interest.

The income of the Custom House for the month of August, was $66,663.

An arrangement is under discussion at Havana to light the streets until two o'clock in the morning, without any exception, as at present, in case of the moon being a substitute.

There is a scarcity of vessels in the port of the Havana at present, and the warm weather has given place to northerly winds.

After quoting from the Charleston Courier, the answer made to the demand of Lieteuant Totten, at Round Island the Faceta de la Habana, in a few amusing comments, expresses itself to the effect, that the treatment received by these so-called buccaneers and pirates, was better than they deserved, as being out of the pale of all law; and threatens them, in case they attempt to carry out their criminal projects, with the dire vengeance of a nation whose flag has always been a terror to pirates.—This nation is, of course, the Spaniards! "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!"

TESTING THE QUESTION.—A gentleman in New Orleans lately received a $1000 bill for a check for $100 from the porter of a bank during the absence of the Teller, and refused to give it up. He was accordingly arrested, but insists upon his right to keep the bill, as the principle of banks is "no mistake rectified after leaving the counter." The matter is to be investigated.

☞ The Utica New York Observer says that the Whigs, like the "*coon*," are now preparing to come down. They cannot stand the united fire of the Democracy.

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1849.

THE RESULT IN THE STATE.

We are yet, Friday noon, uncertain of the exact result in the State, though from the very meagre returns below, we are confident the Keystone is redeemed, and Gamble elected by a handsome majority. The telegraph has furnished us with very little news—in fact, since the receipt of the dispatch below, announcing the probable election of Gamble, it has been totally silent. It could give particulars of elections in Brazil, but not one word from Pennsylvania. This is ominous of a total defeat of whigery—the reporters in New York and Philadelphia are whigs, and never hear of whig reverses. The following are all the returns received by telegraph or otherwise:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10. 3 P. M.

Returns from Pennsylvania, as far as heard from, indicate the election of GAMBLE, the Democratic Candidate for Canal Commissioner, by a handsome majority.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 10, 3 P. M

Fuller's majority in this County is about 1100—whole Whig Ticket elected except one member of Assembly, which is doubtful.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 10, 1. P. M.

Dauphin County whole Whig Ticket elected—Fuller's majority 673; Lancaster 2,500 Fuller; Lebanon 550 do.; Perry 400 Gamble; Cumberland 150 do; Juniata 70 do; Mifflin small Democratic majority.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 o'clock.

In Schuylkill county, Fuller has a small majority.—*The vote is very close. A part of each ticket is probably elected.*

In regard to the Democratic gain of a member of the Legislature in Allegheny, the *Post* of the 10th says:—We believe McClintock, democrat, is elected. The average Whig majority will range between 700 and 1000.

In Crawford county, a whig report elects both the Whig candidates for the Legislature, and only allows Gamble 200 majority.

In Mercer we had elected both members, a gain of one, and given Gamble 400 majority. Well done Mercer.

THE ELECTION.—The election in this county passed off very quietly. There was not a very heavy vote polled, and the whig majority will be about as usual, say 1,100. The return judges met yesterday, though not in time to get the official into this paper. We may, however, be enabled to state the majorities in a part of our edition. There is one gratifying feature which we have ascertained, that the gentlemen *composing our county ticket have run well in their respective* townships—among their immediate neighbors—which is more than can be said of one of the whig candidates. Our Senator and Sheriff have been nobly sustained by their neighbors; and we will do the whig candidate for Sheriff the justice to say that he also has. When the neighbors of a candidate do not speak well of him through the ballot-box, it can be *set down as certain* that *there* is "something rotten in Denmark."

THE VERDICT OF HIS NEIGHBORS!

When the Whig Senator elect was nominated we took occasion to let the people know *who* and *what* that individual was—to declare that such a nomination was "not fit to be made" by even the whig convention. This course the *Gazette* was pleased to ascribe to "supreme personal hate," and declared that "his integrity stands *unimpeached* and *unimpeachable*." Well, *the election* is over, and now let us see *what* his WHIG NEIGHBORS SAY about it. Read it, Messrs. Editors of the *Gazette*, and learn that *such* men cannot be forced upon the people without being *rebuked!*

The following are the majorities in this city for Canal Commissioner and Senator:

Fuller, whig, 172 maj. Walker, whig, 99 maj.

Fuller's majority more than Walker's, *where Walker is KNOWN*, SEVENTY-THREE!!

Thus it will be seen that *seventy-three whigs* of the borough of Erie, John H. Walker's *neighbors*—men who *know* him—have *branded* him as unworthy their suffrage! When was there a whig candidate that received *such* a rebuke in Erie at the hands of *his whig neighbors?*—NEVER! He stands alone!—in this respect, at least, "unimpeached and unimpeachable!" We are satisfied! Henceforth he wears this *brand* upon his brow! Henceforth when honest men look in his face they will see *seventy-three* stamped with the indellible characters of the ballot-box! Henceforth the whig party will look upon *this verdict of his neighbors* and shun him politically as they would a moral pestilence! We repeat, *we are satisfied!*

GLORIOUS VICTORIES.—Maryland and Georgia have added their voice to the general condemnation of the Administration at Washington. In the former, we have *made large gains on the popular vote, in members of the* Legislature, and what is of more importance, *have gained one member of Congress!* In Georgia, we have swept the board—Governor, and both branches of the Legislature! This is indeed, as the *Pennsylvanian* says, a glorious "*verdict of the people.*" 'The voices of Maryland and Georgia', continues that paper, "are voices potential. They constitute a crushing verdict against the infamous counsels of the men who surround Gen. Taylor, and the train of bad measures by which their rule of ruin has been signalized. The people of Baltimore, in the former State, have taken occasion to express their sentiments with imposing and bitter emphasis. They spurn with loathing the appeal made to their supposed credulity by the federal eaders, in placing in nomination one who had *fought* at Monterey. The appeal made under such auspieces, was an insult, and was so regarded and denounced. The attempt of men like Collamer, Truman Smith, and Thomas Ewing, the malignant enemies of the war that made a President out of a man who had not voted in forty years, and whose incapacity was proclaimed, it has since been proved, from the house tops—the attempt of such men to invoke public favor for acts which have been distinguished by the basest persecution of the friends and the heroes in that war, was nothing short of an outrage upon public feeling; and we rejoice that it has been rebuked as it deserved to be. Gen. Taylor himself cannot redeem his Regency from the overwhelming doom that awaits them. They are prostrate, past redemption. The people, at first disappointed with the revolution that stripped their idol of the charm he wore before the election, are now indignant at the spectacle exhibited by the reckless men who have taken him and the interests of their country in charge.

Georgia was a strong Taylor State; but Georgia, too, revolts at the display of weakness on the part of the Executive, and wickedness on the part of his ministers. Her proud and sensitive people hasten to show their regret at the vote they had cast in favor of the first, which they never intended to be in favor of the last."

FEMALE DELICACY.—There are certain kinds of labor, feats and sports, says the Boston *Olive Branch*, which under certain circumstances might be admissible for men, but which seem to be entirely inconsistent for the gentler sex. It is bad enough for men to look on and witness with pleasure, exhibitions of blood-shed and furious and destructive passions, whether in the human or in the brute race; but for woman to find gratification in seeing one creature tear another *to pieces with savage* fury, seems so unnatural for her sex, that we can hardly account for it. And yet some of the most cruel and revolting sports, such as are a disgrace to any people or place, are witnessed and patronized by *ladies*, and those of the highest rank, who should be an example to their sex. This is the case in respect to the bull-baiting in Spain and other parts of Europe. It is stated that at a recent bull-fight in Madrid, where the *Queen* assisted, the audience became almost as infuriated as the beasts, and broke up the chairs and benches, because of the cowardly conduct of a lion and a tiger in the ring. So the bull had an easy victory, and the *lady Queen* had of course rare sport! Does that look like the humanity, the delicacy, the dignity which the knowledge of the present enlightened day might expect from a lady?

"THE VERDICT OF THE PEOPLE!"

The Washington "*Union*" publishes a table showing the number of members which were elected to the next Congress *before*, and the number elected *since*, General Taylor came *into power*. This table shows that *one hundred and thirty-seven* members were elected before the 4th of March, of whom *eigthy-two* were whigs, and only *fifty-five* were democrats. The same influences which conspired to elect General Taylor defeated the democratic candidates for Congress. Districts, and even States, which had been firm in many a trying contest, gave way before *divisions in the democratic ranks*, and were seduced by the glare of military renown and led by fraudulent promises and false professions to sustain the whig candidates for Congress, while they sustained the whig ticket for the presidency. So great was the whig preponderance, that when General Taylor was inaugurated the democrats had given up all hopes of the next House of Representatives.

On the 4th of March General Taylor took the oath of office, and called around him his cabinet advisers. *Immediately the illusion vanished!* It became apparent to all that the Hero of the Rio Grande was not equal to the duties of his office. Contrary to the expectations of his friends, he pursued the course of non-committalism in his inaugural address, and, with a want of that frankness which should characterize a soldier, he failed to explain to the people the principles on which he would conduct the people's government. It soon became apparent, also, that his incapacity and inexperience forced him to surrender his high duties into the hands of an irresponsible cabal, composed of men most of whom were without distinction as statesmen, narrow and contracted in their views, and bitter and vindictive in their feelings. These gentlemen had no regard for the pledges and promises which General Taylor had made. They trampled them under foot, like the insensible dust under their heels; and, disregarding their official duties, they built up a system of party proscription more searching and sanguinary than any that ever afflicted our country. Not only were honest and faithful and capable officers dismissed from employment, but, without regard to the public interests, inexperienced and incompetent men were called to the public service in order to receive their reward for their party allegiance. The victors, quarrelling over the spoils, united in denouncing every species of opposition; and the powers of the government were employed to blacken the reputations of those who opposed them.—Wherever the hand of the Executive was seen, inefficiency, injustice, and bad faith were apparent in its ministrations. It was not long before the displeasure of the people became manifest. Most of the Taylor democrats who had been duped into the support of General Taylor, came back again to the democratic banner.

The victory in Connecticut, and the growing weakness of the administration, gave *some* hopes of preventing an effective whig majority in the next House. The cruel and unprincipled vindictiveness of the cabal continued. The whigs sustained an exterminating defeat in Virginia, and then the administration found that it might lose the House of Representatives. Every effort was made which power and patronage could make, to prevent such a result. Then they called upon their insidious and busy agents to assist them. They had no Hercules to help them in their distresses; but they called upon Truman Smith, with all his experience and all his arts in the campaign of 1848, to issue his circulars, to employ his frank, to distribute the whig fund, and to send his ministers of darkness over the land. But disaster continued to follow disaster, until now there are strong hopes that the democrats will control both branches of the next Congress. Since the 4th of March *eighty-five* members have been elected, *fifty-five* of whom are democrats, and only *thirty are whigs*. Elections are yet to be held in Louisiana and Mississippi. Those two States are entitled to eight members. The democrats will certainly carry six of the eight; and we have assurances which lead us to hope that we will carry all four in Mississippi, and perhaps all four in Louisiana. But conceding two members in the two States to the whigs, and the next House will then stand.

DEMOCRATS 116, WHIGS 114.

If we secure one gain in Mississippi, we shall have four majority in the House. The vacancy in Massachusetts will not probably be filled; and the vacancy in Virginia will, without doubt, be filled by a democrat; and the whigs will not be able to control either branch of the next Congress. *No party, flushed with recent victory*, has ever met such reverses as those which have visited the whig party since the fourth of March. No President has ever been confronted by such a formidable opposition as that which is arrayed against General Taylor. We trust that the lesson will not be lost on those who betray the confidence and trifle with the good sense of the people. Surely it is time for Gen. Taylor to pause in the career which he is pursuing; to cease his proscription; to remember his pledges; to redeem his promises; and to look to his own glory and the happiness of his country, rather than to the dictation of the irresponsible cabal which rules his counsels:

A PALPABLE HIT.—We do not know who was the "getter up" of this palpable hit at the recent warlike correspondence between "Zachary Washington," and the French Minister, but whoever it was, he is certainly "a fellow of infinite jest." If it provokes as hearty a laugh from our subscribers as it did from us, we shall not think the space it occupies unprofitably appropriated. A good *old fashioned laugh facilitates* digestion, jars the cobwebs from the brain, and cures the "blues." It is an enemy to doctors, and a foe to physic. A laughing villain was never seen—a joking hypocrit would be an anomoly in nature—and although Shakspear makes Richard say, he can "smile and be a villain," he don't say, he could be a villain and enjoy a "haw-haw" at the same time. Therefore laugh while you can, and if you can't at the following, there's no use in trying:

The French Minister to the President.

[Imperfect Translation.]

FRENCH LEGATION, Washington, September 2, 1849.

M. le President, Vieux Zack:

I beg leave to call ze attention of ze Government de les Etats Unis, to von grand instance of rascally (*bas*) ingratitude on ze part of von officare of ze U. S. Navy, M. le Capitan Carpender. He has dare to save a Frech vessel, ze Eugenie, whose crew was only half drown, Allow me to observe, viz all ze politesse characteristique of la belle nation, which I have ze honneur to represent, zet such conduct vill not be tolerate by his Majesty, my master ze President of France. Instant reparation is expect, or ze bloody consequence will rest upon ze Government de les Etats Unis.

I have ze honneur to be, viz distinguish consideration, your Excellency's very obedient zervant,

GULL'EM TELL PUSS-IN-BOOTS.

The President to the French Minister.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1849.

To the French Minister.

Your note of the 1st instant is ungentlemanly. You can withdraw it or cut stick—just as you please.

I have the honor to remain, with feelings of the utmost respect, your very obedient servant. Z. TAYLOR.

The French Minister to the President.

[Imperfect Translation.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1849.

M. le President:

Vat you call "cut stick?" Do you take me for ze woodchopper? I have represent ze French nation here littel time, and have seen enough rascals to make ze blood freeze wiz terrible. Your navy officers are a pack of scamps, and ze Government is not much better.

Renewing ze assurance of my big consideration, I have ze honor to remain your most obedient zervant,

G. T. PUSS-IN-BOOTS.

The President to the French Minister.

[Evidently written in a rage.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

To the French Minister:

P-p-lease t-to go t-to h——l, you d-d-d——d French Crapo. Z. TAYLOR.

A WOMAN IN BREECHES.—A highly dandified, handsome young man created quite a sensation in Manchester, N. H., on Friday night, which was considerably increased when it was found that the personage who cut such a swell was a woman, and she had visited Manchester in company with a man named Mr. A. Patrick. The parties were both arraigned before the Police Court, where her ladyship was bound over in $200 for appearance at the Court of Common Pleas; her *chere ami*, however, was allowed to go scot free.

MUZZLES *VS.* FALSHOOD.—We have often noticed that he who is most prone to charge dishonorable *motives* upon his neighbor, is the most likely himself to be dishonest. The Editor of the *Commercial* is a notable instance of this. Thus he has from time to time charged this *press, and its Editor*, with being under the control of certain individuals—with advocating certain doctrines one day, a contrary doctrine the next, and a new one the third, all at the beck and nod of his imaginary censors and wire-pullers. Conscious, however, of being under the control of no one, and of conducting the paper on every question to suit our own views, we have forebore to make any other reply to all these falsehoods than an occasional squib at the author of them personally. There are, however, several falshoods in an article of this character, in the last number of that paper, which we deem it due to ourself to notice and expose—to nail so firmly to the counter that even their author will blush to own them! The first series of falshoods is contained in the following extract:

"Since early in the Spring of '44 the *Observer* has alternately supported first the most ultra *free trade* doctrines—then passively the Tariff of '42—then openly and until *within three* weeks past the Tariff of '46—and now dumb as an oyster in regard to that ruinous law."

Now, this is *false* from beginning to end. The *Observer* never "supported the most ultra free trade doctrines," but on the contrary it has been a steady and consistent advocate of a *revenue tariff*. It never "passively," or in any *other way*, "supported the Tariff of '42," nor is it "now as dumb *as an oyster in regard to "the Tariff of* '46." If the *Commerc

QUITE A MISTAKE.—The editor of the *Gazette* is mistaken entirely when he says his "bachelor state is a source of peculiar annoyance to the editor of the *Observer*." So far from its "annoying" us, it has been a source of infinite mirth to ourself, as well as almost every one who has read his lack-a-dasical "love-cracked" effusions on flowers, bouquets, country rides, birds, moonshine, and —— butter-milk.

THAT VEST.—*That* vest from *Justice's* cheap clothing establishment, came duly to hand on Election evening, so that if we did get our jacket pretty well tanned in the borough we had a bran new one to put on. If we had a few more such friends as *Justice* we would be the best dressed man in town—"we would!"

CALIFORNIA.—Erie will be well represented in California. In addition to the number of our citizens already there, quite a large number are preparing to emigrate.—One, Maj C. G. Howell, left on Wednesday, while there are some ten or twelve left who are preparing for the enterprise.

☞The Worcester Palladium asks "would it not be funny to see the Whigs pass a resolution to-day, that we must have a National Bank to regulate the exchanges?" And yet they used, apparently, to be very serious about it."

RESUMED.—The Erie Bank has, as we learn from the *Journal*, at Meadville, resumed specie payment. We are glad of it, but is'nt it rather strange that we should learn the fact first from the papers in a neighboring village?

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 6.

The steamship Falcon arrived at this port from Chagres in 5 days and 18 hours, bringing $70,000 in gold, and a large mail, and 49 passengers for New York.

The steamship California was to have sailed from Panama for San Francisco on the 27th ult. The Senator on the 1st, the Unicorn on the 8th, and the Panama on the 13th.

The health of the Isthmus was good, and the roads were easy, having been greatly improved. The dates from San Francisco are to the 1st of September.

P. F. Smith had gone on an expedition to the mountains of Sierra Nevada. Col. Fremont was at Monterey.

The Milnor from New York, arrived at San Francisco in 120 days. The Vice Consul at the Sandwich Islands died at San Francisco on the 26th of August.

Lieut. Beale, bearer of despatches from New York, arrived from San Francisco and proceeded to Gen. Smith's headquarters.

Thomas Butler King was lying dangerously ill of bilious fever, and his recovery was considered very doubtful.

The Convention for forming a State Constitution me at Monterey on the 31st of August. It was said to have been composed of men of intelligence and integrity.

Commodore Jones continues in command of the Pacific squadron. Gen. Riley was at Monterey at last accounts.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 8.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—All the counties in this State have been heard from but 3, from which it appears that the Legislature will stand as follows: In the Senate the Democrats will have 25 members and the Whigs 24, in the house the Democrats will have 67 members and the Whigs 63. The Democratic Governor has been elected by a majority of 3300.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9,—7 P. M.

The Empire City, brings $600,000 in gold which was brought to Panama by the steamer Panama, September 1st.

The news from the placers is that the month of August has multiplied the number of gold washers in the principal streams of the Sierra Nevada, but the prospects for the masses crowding on are very perceptibly lessening.

The waters are nearly at the lowest stage and in proportion to the increase of laborers, the chances are rendered more favorable by this circumstance.

Now washings have been discovered and old ones abandoned. The Sacramento river probably forms the most northerly boundary stream of the placers, but it is erroneous to suppose the region watered by it auriferous. Gold has never been found on that stream in quantities sufficient to justify continued labor.

We have advices from the new Fork, of a very flattering nature. Companies that have turned the current of the river, are now taking out from $3000 to $5000 per day.

The Convention for framing a State Constitution for California, assembled at Monterey on the 31st of August.

The District of Sacramento, in its various primary assemblages, was of the opinion that it was entitled to a representation of ten members. Accordingly, in all precincts where the polls were opened, that number was voted for.

The arrivals at San Francisco for the month ending Aug. 31, was 3806 males and 87 females—most of whom were Americans.

American flour at San Francisco, was selling at $9 to 10—mess pork $19 to 20—prime $14 to 15. Choice molasses 33 to 40 cents per gallon. White sugar 15 to 16 cents per pound.

The general health of San Francisco was good.

The steamer Empire City on her outward passage took out Mr. Sherman Yates from Rochester, who died of inflammation of the bowels.

☞DR. OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE.—Among the distinguished individuals who have used this valuable remedy, and recommended it to the confidence of the public, are Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of War; Hon. Wm. Woodbridge, Hon. Ross Wilkins, and Hon. Wm. A. Fletcher, of the State of Michigan, Lucius Abbott, M. D., and Rev. Charles Reighley, U. S Army; Hon. S. F. Cary, Cincinnati; J. H. Rathbone, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; Hon. John A. Rockwell, of Connecticut.

A small *Treatise* on the "causes, treatment and cure of Fever and Ague, and other diseases of bilious climates," may be had *gratis* of the Agent.

Be particular to inquire for *Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue*, and take no other.

For sale by J. H. Burton, Agent, Erie, Pa.

☞DR. M'LANE'S WORM REMEDY!!—M'Lane's Vermifuge has long been admitted to be the best medicine ever discovered for expelling worms from children. The following certificate speaks volumes in its favor:

"MARENGO, WAYNE Co. N. Y. June 23d, 1847.

"I certify that I have used M'Lane's Vermifuge, and found it all that it is recommended to be, and have sold it, and have in all cases found it to be an effectual cure.

WM. S. PANCHEE."

Sold by Carter & Brother, and J. H. Burton, Erie Pa.

MARRIED,

In Mayville N. Y. on Tuesday evening, October 9th, by Rev. Mr. Huse, Mr. HENRY BOYD, of Waterford, and Miss MALVINA TINKCOM, of that village.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Lord, Mr. SIDNEY S. DEWEY, of this city, and Miss SUSAN M. HALLENBECK, of Buffalo.

On the 18th ult., by the Rev. W. W. Maltby, Mr. JAMES C. SULLIVAN, of Erie, and Miss C. MELISSA MARKS, of Monroe, Ohio.

October 3d, by Rev Mr. Hill, S. B. SULLIVAN, of the Erie Annual Conference, and Miss MARY ELIZABETH King, of Albion.

On Wednesday the 10th inst., by the Rev. Geo. A. Avon, Dr. O. L. ELLIOTT and Miss AMELIA C. KERR, both of this city.

With the above notice we acknowledge the receipts of a liberal share of the delicacies usual on such occasions, for which the happy couple will accept our thanks.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, two or three loads of good HAY, on subscription, at this office. oc13.

SPORTSMAN HO!

THE subscribers would respectfully call the attention of Sportsmen, to their assortment of Sporting accoutrements owned and manufactured. In addition to their own manufacture they have just received from New York to increase of well finished double and single barrelled Shot Guns, Flasks, Powder Flasks, and Shot Pouches; caps, Shot and Lead. All the above articles will be sold cheap for ready pay. Call and see at No. 4, French St. G. A. BENNETT & Co.

Erie, Oct. 13, 1849. 22

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.

MRS. PRAY would respectfully inform her friends and patrons that she has just returned from New York with a full assortment of MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, together with a large and elegant assortment of Ladies' HATS and CAPS for the fall and winter. She has also all kinds of paterns for Cloaks, Dresses and Sacks for Dress makers.

Mrs. P. will be prepaired to exhibit her goods and execute all orders in her line from Thursday next, 11th inst. Her warmest thanks are tendered to her friends for their liberal patronage during the past season, and solicits a continuance of their favors.

Erie Oct. 13, 1849. 22

DAIRY SALT.

A Superior article of Dairy Salt for sale by

Erie, Oct. 13. KELSO & LOOMIS, Public Dock.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!!

ELEGANT Fall Hat Ribbons high colors beautiful at 2s per yard together with good qualities at 1s at TIBBALS'S.

Moslino De Laines.

A complete assortment just received some good paterns at 1s per yard at TIBBALS'S, Cheapside.

BRING OUT THE ENGINE

AND PUT OUT THE FIRE. DRY GOODS AND CLOATHING ARE SO CHEAP AT THE NEW JEW STORE THAT FIRES ARE QUITE UNNECESSARY in COLD WEATHER TO KEEP PEOPLE WARM!

ROSENZWEIG & Co have just returned from the eastern cities, and are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of DY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., which they are enabled to offer to their numerous customers and the public generally, at prices far below those of any former season. These goods have all been selected with the greatest care, and will be found to be one of the largest and most splendid stocks of Fall and Winter Goods ever offered in this city. As many of these Goods have been purchased of the importers per the latest arrivals from Europe, the subscribers are confident that they can offer to their customers the very newest styles of Ladies Dress Goods, comprising English, French, Swiss, Irish and Scotch Goods, together with a full assortment of American manufacture, and cheaper than can be found elsewhere.

Their stock consists in part of the following:—

SILKS.—Rich figured, changeable, brocade, small plaids and stripe, satin de Chine, twilled, rich Flouard, Italian. Grose de Rhine, Frosche Afrique, Chameleon, &c.

MUSLIN DE LAINES.—Suberp Paris designs, very rich and high colored, on crimson, green, and blue grounds, the styles of which, it is believed, are superior to any heretofore offered.

CASHMERES.—Ne Plus Ultra styles, with the richest coloring and in great varietys. These goods, or the designs, are obtained from the French "EXPOSITION," in Paris, and from oriental designs.

MERINOES.—French, German and English manufacture—a large proportion, ordered expressly by us, for the best trade, consisting of every variety of color, offered at reduced prices.

RIBBONS.—An extensive variety of the newest and and richest styles, embracing one of the most desirable assortments ever offered in this market.

KID GLOVES.—Best manufacture, ordered expressly for us.

DOMESTIC AND STAPLE GOODS.

A Large stock of Calico, from 6 cents to 10 cents per yard; Bleached and unbleached Muslins, from 6 cents upwards; Ied Tickings and Checks, a full supply of all qualities and prices, Irish Linens; Table Damask, Russia and Scotch Diapers; Napkins; Table Diapers; Crash and Dowlas; Scotch and Manchester Ginghams; Sattinetts; Kentucky Jean, and Blue Drills; all of which will be sold off at prices that cannot fail to please and without fear of competition.

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION!

Under this head we have now on hand, ready for sale, the *largest, most fashionable and varied assortment of* READY-MADE CLOTHING ever offered in Erie; all of which have been selected under our immediate inspection, PRICES THAT MUST OBTAIN A PREFERENCE—together with one of the choicest selections of Imported fine Black, Blue, Brown, Olive and Drab French, Belgian and English CLOTHS, that has ever been brought to this city. Also, Black and Fancy French Cassimeres; New Style Fancy Vestings and Cravats; Silk Under Shirts and Drawers; Linen Cambric and silk Hankerchiefs, and a fine assortment of Gloves, Hosiery, and Suspenders.

☞ Dont forget the place New Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block State Street.

Erie, Oct. 13, 1849. 22

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

REED & SANFORD, having by recent purchases, made such additional supplies as the market demands, now offer for sale a general and well selected stock of Heavy and shelf Hardware. Among their stock, are all kinds of.

IRON, STEEL, NAILS AND SPIKES,

Horse Shoes, Anvils, Bellows, Vices, Mill, Mullay, and Cross Cut Saws, Sheet, Bar Lead and Pipe, Shovels, Grain Scoops, Spades' Iron Bars, Strap Hinges, Hay Knives. Malable Castings, a good assortment of

Mechanics' Tools, Butts, Screws, Locks,

Latches, bolts, Hammers, Hatchets, Files, Plains and Plane Irons, Chissels, Augurs Bits, Hand, Pannels, Compass, Eelloe, Tennon, Rib Drivers, Bevels, Try, Squares, etc. etc

Oct. 13. REED & SANFORD.

BRITANIA and JAPAN WARE.—Coffee and Tea Pots, Candle Sticks, Lamps, etc. etc. REED & SANFORD.

CHOPPING, Broad and Hand Axes; also Shingle and Lathing Hatchets and Adzes, warranted and for sale *cheap* at the Hardware Store. REED & SANFORD.

CUTTELRY.—The largest assortment of Pocket and Table Cutlery that was ever in town, can be found at.

Oct. 13. REED & SANFORD,

BRASS and Glas, Curtain Pins.—A new lot just received.

Oct 13. REED & SANFORD.

CULTIVATOR TEETH.—We have purchased the right of selling a few of Roger's Patent Cultivator Teeth.

Oct. 13. REED & SANFORD.

NO. 5, CHEAPSIDE.

New Fall & Winter Goods.

THE subscribers are now receiving their stock of Fall and winter Goods, consisting of

DRY GOODS, CROCKERY,
HARDWARE, GROCERIES,

Iron, Steel, Nails, Anvils, Vices, chains, &c. &c. We do not boast that we have the largest stock or to sell cheaper than can be purchased in New York, but pledge ourselves to sell as cheap as the cheapest in the "little town of Erie."

Oc t. 13. GEO SELDEN & SON.

Attractions and Arrivals of Goods FOR FALL AND WINTER.

C B WRIGHT begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the co' country at large, that he is now receiving from the eastern cities and manufacturers, the largest and most extensive assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS he has ever before offered in this market, and would briefly say (with as little puffing as possible,) that he has spared no time nor pains in the selection of his stock, which has been bought mostly for *cash*, and at such bargains as to defy competition, (vogue importers not excepted.) With this assurance I pledge myself to those that wish to buy Goods at wholesale or retail, that I am not to be undersold by any house in this city. For further particulars please drop in at the Corner, opposite Brown's Hotel, and examine style and prices.

Oct. 13. 22

NEW DRESS GOODS.—The ladies can find a rich assortment comprising the Crape Victoroeus, (something new,) also, plain figured set flowered, sattin stripe and embroidered Cashmeres and all Wool Delaines. French Merinoes, (high colors,) Scarlet and other fashionable Dress Goods and Trimming,at

Oct. 13. WRIGHT'S Corner.

CARPETINGS and OIL CLOTHS.—An entire new assortment including the new fall paterns, recently come out, that are rich, beautiful and cheap, at WRIGHT'S

Administator's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Silas Gray, late of Concord township, deceased, having been granted the subscribers, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JEDUTHAN GRAY, } Admr's.
WILLIAM GRAY, }

Erie, Oct. 13, 1849. 6t22

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!!

JUST received at the New York Store a large and splendid lot of Fall and Winter Dress goods of every style and pattren. Also, Laces, Ribbons, Fringes, and Dress Trimings in all descriptions, which will be sold at a very small advance from cost,—and quote as low as can be bought west of New York city. Call and see, and if you are not satisfied don't buy.

S. B. POWERS, State Street.

Erie, Oct. 13, 1849. No. 6, Bonnell Block.

WANTED

2000 PAIRS of good sized Woollen Socks.

E ie, Oct. 13. C. M. TIBBALS.

ATTENTION EVERYBODY!!

I am now receiving my large and well selected stock of Dry goods Crockery, and Hardware, invoicing Something near Fifty thousand Comprising as good an assortment as ever offered in this city, at prices that cannot fail to suit. Please call and examine for yourselves at the cheap store of SMITH JACKSON.

P. S.—I am expecting invoices of my large quanity of crockery by the first arrival. S. J

PLAIN and Figured De Lain all wool, and other cheap De Lains at the store of S JACKSON.

BLACK French Cloth from $2 to $6 per yard, for sale at S. JACKSON.

BLACK, Brown Green and Cadet mixed Broad Cloths at all prices for sale at S. JACKSON.

GREEN, Black, Morain; Clarit, Brown, and Blue French Merino, for sale cheap at the Store of S. JACKSON.

BLACK, Blue, Plaid, Striped and other Fancy Cassimeres for sale by S. JACKSON.

BLACK, Blue, and mixed Sattinets, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, &c for sale cheap by S. JACKSON.

LADIES DRESS GOODS. The Ladies will find a good assortment, French Merinoes, Cashmeres, De Lains, Chamilion Lustre, Mohair Lustre, Alapachas of all colors, Ginghams, Calicos, &c. just opened at GEO. SELDON & SON.

PLAID Long Shawls for sale by GEO. SELDON & SON.

BONNET Ribbons, Gimps, Fringes, Artificial Flowers, for sale by GEO. SELDON & SON.

BROAD Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinett, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans a good assortment. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

LADIES and Children Shoes, a good assortment. GEO. SELDON & SON.

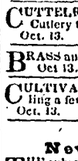
NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

I AM now receiving a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter goods of the most desirable styles, to which my customers are particularly invited. As to variety and cheapness my present stock will compair with any other in this city; consisting in part of French Merinos of fine quality and every desirable color and shade; light and dark Blue Green, Scarlet, Crimson, Cherry, light and dark Drabs Browns, Royal Purple, Maroon, Black and Blue Black. Also same varieties of colors and shades in English Merinos, Alpacca Lustres, Silk and Cotton Warps, Silk Warps from 3s to 5s per yard Cotton do from 1s 6d to 4s, all the variety of colors all Wool Plain Long Shawls high and plain colors very heavy from $3 to $13; Good Scotch Ginghams warranted fast collars 1s per yard an endless variety of other goods to numerous for an advertisement. To all who wish to purchase please give me a call for I am determined to sell Goods cheap for ready pay or approved credit. C. M. TIBBALS, Cheapside.

Erie, October 13, 1 49.

GINGHAMS.—Scotch, French and American Ginhams, for sale very cheap by. S. R. DEWEY.

TAILORING WELL DONE AND CHEAP.



THE undersigned respectfully tenders his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage, and begs leave to inform his frends that he still continues the Tailoring Business at his old Stand, a few doors east of the Erie Bank, and solicits a continuance of past favors. Having received the Fall and Winter Fashions, he is prepared to execute all orders entrusted to his care in the latest and most approved style. The subscriber having no work done except under his own eye, pledges himself to give complete satisfaction to his customers, and in all cases where he fails to do so, to pay for the goods.

Ladies desirous of having either Riding or Traveling Habits made to order, and the latest in and neatest style, will do well to give him a call.

NAVAL AND MILITARY CLOTHING made to order.

N. B. CUTTING on the shortest notice and at the usual price.

JOHN GOALDING.

Erie, sept. 22, 1849. 19.

TAILORING.

THE subscriber tenders his thanks to his Patrons for past favors, and takes this method of informing them that he still continues the above business at

No. 7, Park Row, Reed House.

The Fashions for 1849 & '50 are just received, and he considers himself perfectly competent to imitate the present modes in a satisfactory manner. Regular Journeymen Tailors only are employed in making COATS at this shop. His prices are as low as at any respecably *Custom Shop* in he United States, and will always be found uniform. This is unquestionably the 'est place for a man to get fine Cloth made up to order, as the subscriber has nothing to do with *Slop Clothing*. The *Custom* branch exclusively being his business, the public are very respectfully solicited to leave their orders here for any thing in the above line. Unprecedented success in CUTTING warrants the subscriber in anticipating a continuance of the favors of all who wish good clothes.

NAVAL and MILITARY UNIFORMS made in the best possible manner, having had much exper ence in this particular branch.

CUTTING, for others to make up, will be done as usual with great care.

Erie, Sept. 15, 1849. G. B, KEENE.

Wanted immediately, 4 or 5 regular Journeymen who understand making fashionable clothes. None other than good mechanics need apply. K.

100 HALF BBLS. White Fish, just received and for sale cheaper than at any other establishment in the city, at Sept. 8, 1849. T. W. MOORE'S

HOLD MY HAT, WILL YOU!

JUSTICE STILL IN THE FIELD ON THE

CASH PRINCIPLE.

THE subscriber would beg leave to inform his friends and the public that he has just opened for the fall, the largest and best assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, that has ever been offered in this market and which will be sold at the lowest prices for CASH. Much has been said by some in the trade about slop-shop clothing, unprecedented success in cutting custom work, &c. Not wishing to be considered foolish, we cut short by saying to those who wish to have their clothing made to order, that they can have their measures taken, and Clothing made, and if not pleased with them when finished, they will not be asked to take them away. We dont wish our friends to think we are gasing, but would have them CALL AND EXAMINE goods and prices for themselves. We will be happy at all times to show our goods and compare Prices, cut or make with the best in this or any other city. We will have at all times, a large and good assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING Consisting of Dress and Frock Coats, Over Coats, Business Coats, Sack Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Cravats, Suspenders, Lamb's Wool Under Shirts and Drawers, &c., &c., Which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Persons wishing to purchase Clothing for CASH will do well to call and examine Goods and Prices. My clothing is cut by myself and all made in Erie, and is warranted to be as well made as any shop in the place can make. We do not wish to boast, but invite comparrison. The subscriber is determined to sell for CASH, and CASH ONLY, Which must be obvious to all men to be the only true method of doing a Retail business, protecting, as it does, both the buyer and the seller against losses consequent upon the credit system.

Custom work and cutting done to order on reasonable terms.

JOHN M. JUSTICE.

Erie, Sept. 20, 1849. n20.

SHOES.—The Ladies can find at No. 1 Reed House, some new styles of Walking Shoes; also, a good assortment of Children's Shoes and Gaiters. Please call and examine, J. D. CLARK,

No. 1, Commercial Exchange,

FRENCH STREET, ERIE, SEPT, 29, 1849.

THE New Goods are coming—coming—coming, and will soon all be here, crowding the shelves and show cases, and covering the tables and boxes in imposing piles from one end of the room known as the "OLD JEW STORE," on French street, to the other. In truth the largest, prettiest and cheapest stock of Goods ever brought to this town will be ready for inspection and sale at my store in a few days. My friends will be pleased to learn that I have made arrangement for importing my China and Glass Ware (not from Buffalo) from Europe. I am looking for the first invoice every day. Among the goods received and opened, a few will be noted:

French, English and German Merinoes and Cashmeres, satin stripe and changeable Mohair Goods. Alpacas of every color and shade, Brochs, Cashmere and Finic Worsted Shawls, Black Thibet and plaid Long Shawls, plain and plaid black Italian and Gro de Rhine Silks, checked and chamelon Silks, satin Turkslik Velvet Trimmings, sewing silk Fringes, Turkey Red Drapery and Borders embroidered curtain Muslins, bonnet and belt Ribbons, purse Twist, steel Clasps and beads, &c., &c.,

Also, French Broadcloth and Doeskins and fancy Cassimeres Merino, Cashmere, embroidered and figured Silk Vestings, Silk Velvet and heavy Satins Vestings.

In a few days I will receive 3 pieces of Ingrain Venetian and Tapestry Carpets also, a few pieces Floor Oil Cloths, which I will sell at Buffalo prices. MOSES KOCH.

No. 1, REED HOUSE,

Importation upon Importation!!

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS, START NOT!

THE New Goods we are receiving were imported, not, however by ourselves, from any further east than New York, where even in that great emporium many an *importer* has, to his utter dismay, seen his goods selling in the auction room at *two-thirds* their cost. Our Goods, we observe, were purchased in New York and here is our motto:

WE WILL CONTINUE TO UNDERSELL AS USUAL!

Let the arrivals purport to be from Manufacturers, direct from Europe, or direct from Asia, across the Pacific, or across the Atlantic —Let the goods be puffed on the high or low pressure system, by advertisements bearing the devices of Empires, Kingdoms or Republics, and displayed by Old Jews, New Jews, or Gentiles, in one or two, or even three rooms, No. 1, Reed House will *maintain* the well earned reputation of the CHEAPEST!

A large stock of Dry Goods already opened for examination, and many more coming. In fact our *importations* will not close until the demand ceases. J. D. CLARK.

Erie, Sept 28, 1849. 20

COAL SHOVELS.

AME'S No. 6 can be found at the Hardware Store.

REED & SANFORD.
August 19. No. 3 Reed House.

Fresh Green and Black Teas,

At the Agency of the Pekin Tea Company.

THIS day received, and all imported since the first of February last, and warranted first quality, put up in quarter, half pound and pound papers, and sold at the following prices, and the same quality and price at all times and to all persons.

GREEN		BLACK	
Young Hyson sweet cargo	50	Oolong, rich flavor	50
do do	72½	do plantation growth,	75
do do fine cargo	75	Howquas Mixture, rich and	
do Silver Leaf	1 00	highly flavored,	75
Old Hyson 75 to	1 00	No Plus Ultra,	1 50

These Teas may be returned, and the money refunded, if the quality does not suit. J. H. BURTON,

Erie, June 2, 1849. No 5 Reed House.

LINSEED & LARD OIL.

SIX Barrels Linseed & Lard Oil. Just received & for Sale very low, by the barrel or gallon by. J. H BURTON,

Erie July 7, 1849 8

LUMBER.

THE subscribers will purchase the following discriptions of Whitewood Lumber.

Boards { inches thick, 14 to 30 inches wide.
" " " 15 to 30 " "
Inch Boards 10 to 30 " "
Chair Plank, 1½ inches thick, 17 and 18 inches wide, and 22 and upwards.
Scantling, 3 by 4 inches,
Columns, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 inches square.
Also—Ash and Cherry Lumber. They want none longer than 12 feet. GEO. SELDEN & SON

Erie, May 19.

NEATS FOOT OIL.

FOR Harness, Carriage Tops, &c., Much superior to Tanners Oil. Kept constantly on hand by. J. H BURTON,

Erie July, 7 1849. 8

PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE.

For Medical and Sacramental Use.

THE subscriber has made arrangements with an eastern Vintor, by him personally known, for a constant supply of WINE that may be depended upon as *perfectly* free from all additions or dilutions from Alchohol or otherwise. A small quantity on hand. Those wishing a Pure Wine for the above uses, will please call and examine quality. J. H. BURTON,

June 7. No 5 Reed House,

IRON, STEEL, &c.—Russia, Swedes, English and American flat, square and round, band and stake Iron, ⅝, ¾ and 1 round and square, Horse Nail Rods, Cast, English, German, American and Spring Steel, Anvils, Vices, Troy Nails, 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d and 20d; also, 6d, 8d and 10d wrought Nails, for sale by

Erie, May 19. G. SELDEN & SON.

CLOVES, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Mace, Pimento, Pepper, Ginger Mustard. CARTER & BROTHER.

1000 LBS. Fire Proof Paint, for sale at No. 6 Reed House by CARTER & BROTHER.

Erie, August 11, 1849.

Franklin Canal Company.

AUTHORIZED TO CONSTRUCT A RAIL ROAD TO LAKE ERIE.

THE books are now open for subscription to the stock in the above company at the office of Galbraiths & Lane in the Borough of Erie. JOHN GALBRAITH, President.

Erie, August 18, 1849. 14

FOR RENT.

THE Office over my store lately occupied by Thompson & Graham as a Law Office. Possession given immediately.

N. B. For sale, the following Law Books, 1 vol. Addison, 2 do Dallas, 4 do Yates, 6 do Binn 3 do Penna. 10 do Sergt. and Watts, 6 do Barrs, and 3 do Park and Johnson, and a few volums Pa. Laws bound. SMITH JACKSON.

Erie, August 25, 1849. 15

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Mrs. Purdy's Confectionary, No. 9, Reed House Row.

MRS. PURDY would respectfully inform the public that she continues the Confectionary Business at her well know stand in the Reed House Row, where she has now and purposes keeding constantly on hand, a large variety of CONFECTIONARIES,

of her own manufacture, and sold wholesale and retail, with different kinds of REFRESHMENTS, such as Cakes, Pies, Bread and Butter Poached Eggs, Cold Fowls, Boiled ham, Pork and Beans, Hot Coffee, Soda Water, Ice Cream, &c., &c., all of which will be served up in the best and most palatable style. She has just received a fine assortment of TOYS, to which she invites attention

Mrs. P. has fitted up a room, up stairs, expressly for the accommodation of Ladies, where

Ice Cream and other Refreshments

will be served at all times during the Summer. She is determined not to be surpassed by any similar establishment west of Buffalo, and will endeavor to afford universal satisfaction. She indulges the hope that the same liberal patronage which was extinded to her predecessor will be continued to her.

Erie, June 9, 1849. 4

NEW MAIL ROUTE From Erie to Warren

VIA WATSBURGH, COLUMBUS, WRIHTSVILLE, PITTSFIELD, YOUNGSVILLE, IRVIN, PA.,

THE subscriber has the contract for carrying the mail three times a week each way through the above places, with a good team, a two horse covered wagon, and with an experienced and careful driver—a regular old knight of the whip.

The stage will leave Wattsburgh on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6 o'clock, A. M.

Will leave Warren on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, A. M. JOHN LYON.

Wattsburgh, September 1, 1849. 2m16

Harborcreek Woollen Factory.

THE subscribers are ready to exchange Cloth or Flannels or Wool, of all kinds, or work on shares or by the yard, at their usual prices.

Carding and Cloth-dressing done, as usual, on short notice.

RHODES, CASS & Co.

Harborcreek, May 18, 1849.

NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves to be indebtebted to the firm of Rhodes, Cass & Co., by note or book, are particularly requested to call at their woolen factory in Harborcreek on or before the middle of June next and settle the same. Those who may attend to this notice will confer a great favor on the subscribers. RHODES, CASS & Co.

Harborcreek, May 18, 1849.

CLOCKS.—A large assortment of Clocks, of different styles and prices, from $3, to $40; Marenl Time pieces, &c., all warranted to keep good time, at LEWIS' GOTHIC HALL.

GOLD PENS—Levi Brown's Gold Pens; also, Bagley's of the best quality, every one warranted. Also, other Gold Pens as low as $1, at LEWIS' GOTHIC HALL.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the improved farm on which he now resides, in Greene township in the settlement known as "Yankee town." The farm contains about 100 acres, 70 of which are under cultivation. The improvements consist of a two-story frame dwelling, two frame barns, and sheds, together with all other out buildings necessary. There is also about 300 apple trees, mostly grafted; pears and peaches in abundance. The land is well watered and timbered, and situated in an excellent neighborhood, and convenient to market, it being only five miles from Erie. For particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

Greene, Aug. 18—14 ASA WHITTIER.

LOOKING GLASSES.—A large assortment of Gullet and Mahogany Frames, together with Plates of different sizes, for resetting old frames. G. LOOMIS & Co.

Erie June, 7 1849.

NOTICE.—Whereas my wife, Elizabeth, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, this is therefore to warn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

North-East, October 3, 1849.-n21. ASA HALL.

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!

Fairbanks' Genuine Scale Manufactory!!

The subscribers having purchased Fairbanks celebrated genuine scale paterns, and employed a workman, Mr. Brooks, who has had a long experience in their manufacture, beg leave to inform the public that they are now prepared to furnish to order an article superior to anything of the kind ever offered in this market.

The subscribers would also caution their friends against purchasing worthless artiricles purporting to be Fairbanks' scale from irresponsible itinerant yankee pedlers—*we manufacture the genuine article.* The following are our prices,

Hay Scales, of 4 Tons draft,	$20
Coal Scales, of 1 ton draft,	40
Platform Scales, 1500 lbs. draft,	33
Do. do. do. with hoisting lever and set on trucks,	40
Do. do do 1200 lbs. draft,	30
Do. do. do. on trucks. with hoisting lever.	35
Fairbanks' *American* Scale, 1500 lbs.	28
Do. do. do. 1200 lbs.	
Do. do. do. 1500, on trucks with hoisting lever,	37
Do. do. do. 600 lbs.	16
Flour Packing Scale, 300 lbs.	20
Counter Scales, ½ oz. to 200 lbs., platform.	8
Do ½ oz. to 200 lbs., platform & Scoop,	10
Dale's Counter Scale, brass lever, ½ oz. to 50 lbs. draft,	6

All the above articles are *warranted.* Those wishing to obtain a good and *reliable* Scale are requested to give us a call at No 104 French street, nearly opposite the Farmers Hotel.

C. A. BENNET & CO.

Erie, May 26, 1849. 2

BRASS CLOCKS.

EIGHT DAY and 30 Hour Clocks, various styles of cases, at great ly reduced prices.

Also, Marine, Circular and other Time Pieces for sale low by G. LOOMIS & Co.

Erie July, 7. State Street.

WHITE LEAD IN OIL.—The subscriber keeps constantly on hand B. A. Fahnestock & Co's warranted pure White Lead, and is prepared to sell it by the quantity at a small advance from Pittsburgh cost, by the single Keg, (25 pounds,) at two dollars. This brand is now considered the *best* in market. A supply received nearly every week, and consequently be had at all times Fresh. J. H. BURTON.

Erie, June 2, 1849. 3

NEW CONCERN—WOOL, WOOL.

MILL CREEK WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE subscriber, proprietor of the above named establishment, would announce to Wool Growers and the public in general, that he has had all of his Machinery thoroughly repaired, and having employed experienced workmen in all the different branches of the business, he is now prepared to Manufacture Wool with neatness and dispatch, into the following articles namely:—Plain Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Flannels, Shawls, Blankets, &c. He is also prepared to make

WATER PROOF CLOTH,

which is far superior to Oil Cloth for Over Coats.

☞ Custom Carding, Cloth Dressing and Spinning done on short notice. All kinds of the Country Produce taken for work, and a liberal discount made for cash. Friends and the public generally are invited to give him a call, and he assures them that all the improvements that he has made are onward. Being determined to keep up with the improvements of the age, he hopes to be sustained in his efforts. CYRUS REED.

Formerly Goerge Hill's Factory.

Milcreek, May 8—6m 51

GLASS,—63 Boxes 8 by 10, and 10 by 12.

Erie, June 2, 1849. A. KING.

OILS.—Tanners, Linseed, Sperm Sweet and Lard Oil, at A. KING'S.

ARROW ROOT, Sago, Pearl Barley, Oat Meal, Tapioca Vermicilla, by CARTER & BROTHER.

FARMERS LOOK AT THIS!

Threshing Machines and Horse Power.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he is engaged in manufacturing Threshing Machines and Horse Power of different kinds, which he keeps constantly on hand for sale at reasonable prices, warranted to do as good work as any in the western country. Persons wishing to purchase either of the above articles will do well to call on the subscriber one door east of the Halfway House in Harborcreek, Erie Co., Pa.

EZRA THROOP.

Harborcreek, September, 1, 1849. 3m16

ACARD.

Whipple's Daguerreian Gallery,

OVER THE ERIE BANK.

IS now open for the reception of visitors. Those who want a good Daguerreotype for a mere trifle, should embrace the earliest opportunity to secure one or more of these mementos of life, which under the trying circumstances of a final separation from friends no price can Purchase.

Erie, Sept 1.

Fahnestock & McLane's Vermifuge.

CAN be had by the dozen at Manufacturers price, at

Erie July 7, 1849 J. H. BURTON'S.

SILVER WORK.—Silver Spoons, Ladles, Tongs, Scoops, Butter Knives, &c.' constantly on hand and *Manufactured by the subscribers, not in the Nutmeg State, but in Erie,* and warranted the standard of dollars. Comparison of style in this branch particularly invited.

Also, Threaded Spoons and Forks from New York Manufactory, all of good silver. G. LOOMIS & Co.

Erie July 7.

Live Geese Feathers Wanted.

THE highest market rate will be paid for live Geese Feathers at the store of. R. A. BAKER,

Sept 1. Cheapside, Erie.

ENGRAVING ON WOOD.

☞ THE subscriber is prepared to execute all orders in his line, Drawing and Engraving Landscapes, views of Hotels, Stores Factories, Machinery, Societies' Seals, Business Cards, Show Bills, &c., &c.,

Orders attended to without delay, charges moderate.

Fredonia, July 27, 1849 M. S. PETTIT.

Fall Goods, Fall Goods.

WE are now receiving at No. 1 Reed House, the first arrival of Fall Goods in the City, to which we would invite the attention of purchasers, comprising some very choice styles of black and colored dress Silks and Berages, Mons de Laines, Ginghams and Prints, which for styles, qualities and prices, we think cannot fail to please, 13

Erie, Sept. 15 1849. J. D. CLARK.

1000 LIGHTS Window Sash, with and without Glass, on hand. Orders received and attended to for any size or style of Sash, made, painted and glazed by first rate workmen, and sold as low as the lowest. CARTER & BROTHER.

Erie, July 14, 1849.

10 000 Foot Window Glass.

200 BOXES English, French and American Window Glass, comprising all the sizes from 8 by 10 to 24 by 41. This assortment contains some of the best *double thick*, suitable for show windows and cases. Also, a lot of French 8 by 10, altogether superior

The Erie Weekly Observer,

IS PUBLISHED

BY B. F. SLOAN,

CORNER OF STATE ST. AND THE PUBLIC SQUARE,

ERIE, PA.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

City subscribers by the carrier, at $2,00
By mail, or at the office, in advance, " 1,50

☞ If not paid in advance, or within three months from the time of subscribing, two dollars will be charged.

☞ All communications *must* be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Cards not exceeding 1 lines, one year.	$3,00
One square " "	10,00
do. do. six months,	6,00
do. do. three months,	3,00

Transient advertisements, 50 cents per square, of fifteen lines or less, for the 1st 3 insertions; 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing at pleasure, but if they are allowed to occupy more than two squares, *and to be first in the Journal the business.*

Advertisements not having other directions, will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THOS H. STUART, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon, office on the corner of Peach, and 8th Sts., Erie Pa. 6'43

S. R. DEWEY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, second door below Brown's Hotel, State Street, Erie, Pa.

GEORGE H. CUTLER,
Attorney at Law, Girard, Erie County, Pa. Collections and other business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

WILSON LAIRD,
Attorney at Law—Office over J. H. Williams' exchange office, next door to Judge Thompson's office.
Collecting and other professional business attended to with prompt ness and dispatch.

BROWN'S HOTEL,
Formerly the Exchange, corner of State street and the Public square Erie, Eastern Western and Southern stage office.

ROBERT A. BAKER.

WHOLESALE and Retail dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Nails, Detroit Ale, Buscuit, Crackers, &c. &c, Canal side, Erie, Pa.

J. GOALDING,
Merchant Tailor, and Habit Maker.—Store, South side of the Public Square, three doors East of the Erie Bank.

H. B. HAVERSTICK,
No. 2, Reed House, Dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, &c.

T. W. MOORE,
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Candles, Fruit, &c., Reed, Peoples Row, State street, Erie.

ALFRED KING,
Wholesale & Retail dealer in Groceries, Boat Stores, Provisions, and Forest and manufactured articles; No. 2, Fleming Block, 3d Tier street, Canal Basin, Erie, Pa.

W. H. CUTLER,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law, (Office in Spaulding's Exchange, Gowanda, N. Y.
Collecting in Cattaraugus county will receive prompt attention.
REFERENCES—A. P. Dexter, Esq., B. Stanton Grant, Esq.

JOSIAH KELLOGG,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant, on the Public Dock, east of State street.
Coal, Salt, Plaster and White Fish, constantly for sale.

J. H. WILLIAMS,
Dealer and Exchange Broker, Dealer in Bills of Exchange, Bank Notes and Coin, Certificates of Deposite, Gold and silver coin, &c., &c. Office, 4 doors below Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.

BENJAMIN F. DENNISON,
Attorney at Law, Corry, Pa.—Office on Superior street, in Mead's Block. Refer to Chief Justice Parker, Cambridge Lowell, Mass.; Richard Fletcher, 10 State st., Boston; Hon. Samuel H. Perkins, 18 Walnut st., Philadelphia; Richard B. Kimball, Esq., 59 Wall street, New York. For testimonials, refer to this office.

MARSHALL & VINCENT,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Erie, Pa. Will attend to business in the Courts of Crawford county, in Tamany Hall building, and to the Prothonotary's office, Erie.

MURRAY WILLSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law—Office over C. B. Wright's store, entrance one door west of State street, on the Diamond, Erie.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, Erie.

C. M. TIBBALS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c., No. 11, Chamberlin Row.

HENRY CADWELL,
Dealer in Hardware, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., north side of the Public Square, one door east of the Eagle Hotel, Erie.

A. H. HITCHCOCK,
Dealer in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, State street, three doors South of the Diamond, Erie.

SMITH JACKSON,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails, &c., 121, Chamberlin Row, Erie, Pa.

WILLIAM RIBLET,
Cabinet Maker Upholsterer, and Undertaker, corner of State and Peach streets, Erie.

KELSO & LOOMIS,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants; dealers in Salt, Fish, Plaster, Coal, Pig Iron, Shingles, &c. Public dock, west side of the Bridge, Erie.
LOOMIS L. KELSO. W. W. LOOMIS.

WALKER & COOK,
General Forwarding, Commission and Produce Merchants; Second Warehouse east of the Public Landing, Erie.

G. LOOMIS & Co.
Dealers in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Ware Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie.
G. LOOMIS. T. M. AUSTIN

CARTER & BROTHER,
Wholesale and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye stuffs, Glass, &c., No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

JOEL JOHNSON,
Dealer in Theological, Miscellaneous, Sunday and Classical School Books, Stationary, &c., No. 1, Perry Block, Erie.

JAMES LYTLE,
Fashionable Merchant Tailor, on the public square, a few doors west of State street, Erie.

L. WARREN,
Sash, Blind and Door Manufacturer, and dealer in glass, south east corner of 8th and State street, Erie.

D. S. CLARK,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Commission, &c. &c., No. 5, Bunnell Block, Erie.

C. D. SPAFFORD.
Dealer in Law, Medical, school Miscellaneous Books stationary, Ink, &c. Sign of the, to or doors below the Public square.

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,
Resident Dentist Office and dwelling on the Peche Block, on the East side of the Public Square, Erie. Teeth inserted on Gold Plates, Pivot or Clasp work. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and rendered as healthy and useful as ever. Teeth cleaned with a preparation perfectly harmless as to leave them of a pelluced whiteness. All work warranted.

MOSES KOCH,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Ready Made Clothing, &c., Commercial Buildings, corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

S. DICKERSON,
Physician and Surgeon—Office at his residence on Seventh street, opposite the Methodist Church, Erie.

C. E. WRIGHT,
Wholesale and Retail dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Iron, Nails, Leather, Oils, &c., corner of State street and the Public square, north of the Eagle Hotel, Erie.

JOHN H. BURTON,
Wholesale and Retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Oils, &c., No. 3, Reed House, Erie.

ROBERT S. HUNTER,
Dealer in Hats, Caps and Furs of all descriptions. No. 10, Park Row, Erie, Pa.

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

J. H. Williams is dealer in Foreign and Domestic Bills of exchange, Certificates of Deposite, Gold and Silver coin, will buy and sell exchange and issue certificates, negotiate loans and sight drafts, collect notes and other claims, and remit the proceeds with the least delay and at the most reasonable rates.
Money received on deposite and Eastern drafts constantly on hand for sale at reasonable rates of premium.
Bank Notes, Drafts, Checks, Ohio, and Pennsylvania Bank notes, and the notes of all other States, bought and sold on the most favorable terms.
Office, next door to Judge Brown's Court, Erie Pa.
Erie, July 4, 1849.

1849. SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

THROUGH TO BEAVER IN 36 HOURS.

BEAVER AND ERIE DAILY EXPRESS PACKET LINE, TO PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c. &c.,

The above Line is composed of first class PACKET BOATS, leaving Erie daily at 6 o'clock A. M. Connecting at Beaver with the Fast packets for PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c., affording altogether the cheapest, easiest and most pleasant route to all places on the Ohio River.

W. C. CLELAND, Agent.

Office at Brown's Hotel, corner of State street and the Public Square, and the Packet Landing.
Erie May 5, 1849. 51

Drs. Ely and W. W. Adams

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

HAVING taken Quarters in the Borough of Erie, will attend to all calls in their profession.
Office and residence in the West corner of the Diamond, in the building recently occupied by Dr. Faulkner.
N. B. Calls from the country, attended to promptly.
Erie, April 28, 1849.

FRESH GROCERIES.

JUST received by the subscriber, at the old stand of Hitchcock & Zimmerly, a well selected stock of FRESH GROCERIES, to every description of family use, such as Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Alspice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Molasses, Oils, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Tobacco, Fruit, Nuts, which are offered on terms that cannot fail to suit our customers. Please give us a call.
N. B.—All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for groceries.
A. H. HITCHCOCK.
Erie, August 4, 1849. 12

100 POUNDS Gum Camphor,
100 do Tartaric Acid,
150 do Bicarb Soda,
250 do Cream Tartar,
75 do Oil Origanum,
50 do Gum Opium and Arabic, by
July 21 1849. CARTER & BROTHER.

Wines & Liquors.

A CHOICE lot of Wines and Liquors, consisting of

Pale Brandy,	St. Croix Rum,	Holland Gin,
Otard do	N. E. do	Irish Whiskey,
Cognac do	Jamaica do	Scotch do
Hostetz Wine,	Port Wine,	Common do
Malaga do	Madeira do	

Also, a large assortment of Fresh Groceries, for sale at No. 6.
Reed House, Erie.
Erie, June 22, 1849. T. W. MOORE. 7.

CAUT ON EXTRA.

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, ect. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was, but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.
Principal Office, 102 Nassau st., New York City.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE
Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHER* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to hunt as manufacturer, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its unestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this

GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Calling to mind S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never decays, hence the Letter. Because it is prepared *on scientific principles, on a science so vast.* The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's. Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, cause *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system.—Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very essential *medicinal properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from anything else, they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with coarse sugar, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations of every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of

CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and *LIVER COMPLAINT;* and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS,* all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES,* and all arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvelous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion, from Acidity of the Stomach,* from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds and Coughs;* and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing soreness of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Irregular or Painful Menses, Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Surpressed, or Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Disease*

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, thus curing all forms of

NERVOUS diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal weakness, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, &c.*

It cleanses the blood, creates the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflamation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration relaxes all strictures and faintness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. In such cases then

The medicine you pre-eminently need!

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S.

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES, *souring, fermenting,* and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments, the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in the stomach, what injurious effects it produces? Flatulency, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhea, dysentery, colic, &c. &c corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or de anged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND"

OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain loaded compound, and circumstances would justify, would sell, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's *article* and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar;* that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common-on-earthite, unprofessional man, what guarantee can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are capable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease? He requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, be trained for

Weak Stomachs and Unfeebled Systems,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

His numerous friends point out their unfortunate, to your balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and freedom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

For sale by J. H. Burton, No. 3, Reed House, Erie, Pa.
Erie, July 14, 1849. 3

GOLD and Silver leaf and Gold Silver and Composition Bronzes, by CARTER & BROTHER.

CLEAR THE TRACK

FOR THE

Great Western Locomotive!!

TAKE NOTICE, ALL THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED!

CALL at SIEGEL'S Corner and convince yourselves that he is NOW receiving the largest, cheapest and best lot of GROCERIES ever brought to Erie. Among his assortment may be found the following:

SUGARS.—Six tons of Port Rico Coffee Sugar, Crushed, Loaf and Pulverized.

COFFEE.—Ten bags Old Government Java, ten bags of Laguera and ten bags of Rico.

MOLASSES.—Two thousand gallons New Orleans Porto Rico and Sugar House.

TEAS.—Fifteen chests Young Hyson, Imperial, Black and Gunpowder. Imperial tea in six pound caddies for family use.

FISH.—Five thousand pound Cod Fish, Mackerel, Shad, Holland Herring, Smoked Herring and Sardines.

Twenty barrels Turpentine, thirty do. of Linseed, Lamp and Tanners oil.

150 kegs Brooklyn, Buffalo and Pittsburgh White Lead.

The largest kind of an assortment of Paints and Dyestuffs.

100 kegs of Eastern and Pittsburgh Nails.

LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Holland Gin, Rum, Port Wine, Madera, Malega, Claret and French West Wine.

TOBACCO.—100 dozen Schoh's fine New York Smoking, sixteen boxes Cavendish, 100 dozen fine cut Rappee and Scotch Snuff.

Ten kegs and 100 flasks Kentucky Rifle Powder, fifty bags of Shot, Lead and Percussion caps.

Thirty boxes Candy, 35 drums of Malaga Figs, 30 jars prunes and a great variety of articles in my line that would take more time than I have to enumerate them.

To my old customers and the public generally, I would say, call at SIEGEL'S Corner, directly opposite the Farmer's Hotel and see for yourselves, that I am bound to sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than any other establishment West of Buffalo. C. SIEGEL.
Erie July 7, 1849. n8

WESTERN BAKER.

THE undersigned having established himself in the above business at the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Stafford on the canal near 8th st., adjoining the hotel kept by A. M. Tarbell, solicits the patronage of the public in general. He will keep constantly on hand all articles in the above business; viz:

Loaf Bread, Hard Bread, Pilot Bread, Boston Crackers, Soda Crackers, Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Cakes, Rusk, Buns, Pies, &c. &c.

Parties can be furnished on the shortest notice with any description, or size of cake from Patty to 70 Pyramids. Families supplied each afternoon, Sundays excepted, by leaving their address at the Bakery, at which place the undersigned will be found in readiness to fill with promptness all orders to him directed.
Erie, August 25, 1849. CHARLES MORTON. n15

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC
RASCALITY AND DECEPTION.

LET EVERY ONE READ THIS CAREFULLY.

THERE is a Sarsaparilla for sale called Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla. It is advertised as the original, &c. This is a notorious falsehood. Dr. Townsend has expended over $300,000 the last eight years in advertising his Sarsaparilla, which has obtained a character and reputation throughout the United States and a greater part of the world—the sale being enormous.

This excited the cupidity of certain unprincipled men, and an old man who was engaged in peddling cheap publications about the streets of New York, for a number of years. This man's name is Jacob Townsend. He applied to a number of men to get employment, or to sell the use of his name, to put up Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, stating the large sales and sums we had expended in advertising, as an inducement to embark into the business. Among others, he applied to Charles Watrous, Esq., Editor of the Jamaica Farmer, who scorned such a proposition. Mr. H. Q. ANDREWS, formerly one of the proprietors of McAllister's Ointment, RALPH POMEROY, formerly Cashier and Financier of the broken Shin-Plaster Bank at Belleville, New Jersey, JOHN SKILLMAN, and WILLIAM THOMPSON, under the name of THOMPSON, SKILLMAN & Co., have employed this old man, and agreed, we understand, to pay him seven dollars a week for the use of his name. These men have been insulting and libeling us in all possible forms, in hopes we would notice them, and bring them and their decoction into market. Let the public decide upon the course of these *honest and honorable men.*

ONE OF THEIR TRICKS.

They say that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla sours and ferments—this is false; as we have kept it through the whole year in New Orleans, Texas, Mexico, South America and the West Indies—in fact the older it grows the better it becomes. We made a few bottles by mistake, last Spring, that spoiled. This we regretted, and exchanged as soon as possible; such an accident will never occur again. Thus they attempt to make a great story of, and say that the whole of our Sarsaparilla sours, &c., when they are aware that they are publishing falsehoods.

ANOTHER TRICK.

We went to an expense of five hundred dollars to get up a splendid steel engraving for our label, and had the portrait of Dr. Townsend on it to distinguish it from all others, and prevent mistakes. These men are now getting up a label on steel, with a portrait of old Jacob Townsend—let the public decide upon such transactions, and let them remember that *none is genuine and the original*, unless signed with the name of S. P. Townsend. The plate is engraved on steel and contains the portrait of Dr. Townsend, three female figures, and a view of our factory. The spurious has no factory or female figures.

Dr. Townsend no Physician.

These men also publish that Dr. Townsend is no physician: this like all other statements, are false. Dr. Townsend attended two of the best Medical Schools in the country, has studied the different theories of medicine and practiced for the last fifteen years; has experimented several years, and expended large sums in bringing his medicines to perfection.

This old Jacob Townsend,

They are endeavoring to palm off on the public as an old physician, &c. He is no physician, and never attempted to manufacture a medicine until these men hired him for the use of his name. They say they do not wish the people to believe that their Sarsaparilla is ours, or the same—but the better to deceive the public, they at the same time assert that theirs is the old Dr. Townsend's, and the original; and endeavor to make the people believe that the stuff they manufacture is the Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla that has performed so many wonderful cures for the past ten years, and which has gained a reputation which no other medicine ever enjoyed—which is a base, villainous, unprincipled falsehood. We have commenced suits against these men for damages. We wish it to be understood, that the old man is no connection of Dr. Townsend whatever. In their advertisements and circulars they publish a number of gross falsehoods respecting Dr. Townsend, which we will not notice.

FALSE REPORTS.

Our opponents have published in the papers, that Dr. S. P. Townsend was dead—this they send to their agents about the country, who report that we have given up business, &c., &c. The public should be on their guard, and not be deceived by these unprincipled men.

OUR COURSE.

Being satisfied by the experiments and the results of the medicine in eradicating disease, we resolved to place it before the world. At that time all of the Sarsaparillas for sale was put up in small vials of four and five ounces, and sold for one dollar per bottle. We could afford to sell a quart bottle of the purest and best article for the same. We resolved to do so and was laughed at and our Sarsaparilla called molasses and water by the other manufacturers, who said it could not be afforded for the price. A few years, and they learned the difference of this. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla almost entirely superceded the others, being infinitely better, and five times the quantity for the same price. Of late these men have made a great discovery, which is, that they have been selling a smaller vial of medicine for one dollar, which they could afford to sell for twenty-five cents. For this same men now put up their Sarsaparillas in Quart bottles, very nearly resembling ours, for the same price as they formerly sold the small ones, and ask the people to purchase. The people are not so green however. They have copied our labels, circulars, and shape of the bottles as near as they dare. Their course and ours we leave for a discerning public to act upon.

GREAT DISCOVERY.

Dr. Townsend having ten years since discovered a new formula of compounding the Sarsaparilla with other ingredients, and succeeded in producing a fluid that resembled in its action upon the digestive organs, the saliva, or gastic juice of the human body.—Upon it, when taken into the system, created new, rich, and pure blood—which would sustain, prolong, and create new life—for the blood is the life—resolved, after three years of experiments, to bring it before the public. Suppose that it required only to be known to be appreciated, having thoroughly convinced that its cleanse, purify, and strengthen the circulation, was the great secret of eradicating disease. The conviction led to the discovery of Dr. Townsend's Compound of the Sarsaparilla. Satisfied that by diminishing the quantity of blood in the system, the life also was diminished, and that the true theory was to produce a healthy circulation. The theory having proved true, it is adopted wholly or in part, at present, by a large number of medical gentlemen, and the results more effectual than we anticipated—hence the wonderful success of this medicine.

THE ROOT WE USE.

We use the best Honduras Sarsaparilla. The last year we purchased more than ten times the amount of Sarsaparilla of all other Sarsaparilla manufacturers in America. Mr. Blonca, Esq., a merchant in the Honduras trade, and others, export it fresh and direct from Honduras for us. Messrs. Burr, Waterman & Co., No. 109, South street, have fine expensive and extensive machinery to rasp by steam the heart of the Cohusha, or Sarsaparilla root. They purchase over 1,500 barrels the last season. Our Yellow Dock, which we use a great quantity of, is cultivated in fields by the Shakers at New Lebanon and Lebanon, and consequently the very best—far better than is generally used. We employ over one hundred men and boys collecting Roots, &c. in the proper seasons. Indeed all our arrangements are the most perfect and complete of any other similar establishment in the world, and our medicine is unequalled.

IMPROVEMENTS.

We have at our manufactory all machinery that is required to make the very best medicine from the Sarsaparilla that was ever produced. We have powerful steam engines to grind out and extract the root. We also have extensive vats for settling and filling, &c., such as were never before used in the preparation of any medicine. No other manufacturer of Sarsaparilla has steam power to manufacture by.

☞ The above Sarsaparilla is sold by CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6, Reed House, Erie, who are the only authorized agents for Erie county. 3m10

Ossgoods India Cholegogue.

AT the wholesale price by the dozen at J. H. BURTON'S,
Erie July 7, 1849 Wholesale Agent Erie

GAY'S EXTRACT OF CANCHALAGUA,
A Californian Plant of Rare Medical Virtues.

A CERTAIN PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, *Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, Lumbago, Paralysis, Pleurisy, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Piles, Dysentery, Dropsy, Liver Complaints, Bilious Complaints, Nervous Affections, Cutaneous Disorders, Fevers in General, Hemorrhages, obstructions, Fluxes, Indigestion, Depraved and Defective Appetites, and all diseases originating in*

Constitution of the Bowels or IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

IT GIVES TONE and VIGOR to the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, and is remarkable for its ANIMATING, STRENGTHENING, and RESTORATIVE PROPERTIES.

Publicly admitted by Dr. Townsend, Manufacturer of "Townsend's Sarsaparilla," to be

"FAR BETTER THAN SARSAPARILLA."

☞ In corroboration of the above, read the annexed communication, as

CONCLUSIVE TESTIMONY AND PROOF POSITIVE.

From the Graefenberg Company.

SIR.—You are aware that, as the originator of the *Graefenberg Company*, I must have had my attention called to the numerous Medicines presented to the public patronage. I have watched with much interest the introduction of the *Cancholagua* into this country by yourself; and am free to say that no Medicine stands so deservedly high as your extract of that invaluable plant. In *my own family* I have seen its extraordinary efficacy, in the cure of a confirmed case of BRONCHITIS. For all complaints which require the prompt and thorough purification of the blood, I deem your CANCHALAGUA far, very far superior to any and all the Sarsaparillas of the day, and WITH THEM ALL I AM WELL ACQUAINTED. J. T. MARSHALL.

☞ Pamphlets containing a Description of California, together with interesting information in relation to the Cancalagua, the remarkable efficacy and cures, are GIVEN AWAY at the AGENCIES.

Sold by Carter & Brother, Agents, Erie, Pa., 3m17

BATHS! BATHS! BATHS!

WARM AND COLD

THE undersigned would respectfully ask the attention of this community to the important fact—important on account of its immediate and necessary connection with health, happiness and length of days—that he has recently fitted up in good style, both of accomodation, and appearance, the large commodious room in the rear of his Shaving Apartment, and under the Post Office, as a complete Bathing Establishment.

He flatters himself that, from his ample arrangements, he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction. His Bathing Apparatus, and furniture principally, were purchased east—regard being had, in so doing, only to its convenient make and superior material.

Those wishing to indulge in the universally acknowledged luxury of a cooling, cleansing, cheering bath, can be accomodated at any time between the hours of 6 A. M. and 10 P. M.

August 14 A. VOSBURGH.

JOB DYEING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has commenced the business of PLAIN AND FANCY DYEING, at the place corner of State street and the Buffalo Road, a few woods south of the Woolen Factory, where the Dyeing and Fanishing of Garments, the coloring of woollen and cotton carpet yarn, with every other description of Job Dyeing will be carefully attended to. After a practice of thirty years in Europe and America, in all the colors given to silk, woollen, linen and cotton, he hopes to be able to satisfy all who may patronise him.
RICHARD GAGGIN.
Erie, August 25. 15

California Life Preservers.

IN the form of Allen's Patents Revolvers. Also, Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot, Pouches, Game Bags, Percussion Caps, and other sporting fixings, for sale at small advance from New York prices, at G. LOOMIS & Co's.
Erie, July 14, 1849.

GOLD PENS.—Of a dozen different makes, including Levi Brown's best and only Pen ever made for service *no mistake*, a large assortment at G. LOOMIS & Co's.
Erie, July 14, 1849.

Sloan's Column.

☞ All the Medicines advertised by W. B. Sloan are sold by CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

FAMILY OINTMENT.

SLOAN'S OINTMENT is now universally acknowledged to be an infallible remedy, in every case where it has been faithfully applied on the human system, for promoting insensible Perspiration, drawing out the inflammation from a wound, relieving pain of every kind, and in its healing qualities the world does not produce its equal, and the public pronounce it the cheapest and best Family Ointment that has ever been used. All diseases of the Flesh, Obstinate Ulcers, Old Sores, Chilblains, Sore Throat, Burns Cuts, Cutaneous Eruptions, Sore Nipples, Sore Breasts, Diseases of the Eye, Ague in the face, side, back, and the other parts of the system, Boils, Ulcers, Scald Head, Bruises Fresh Wounds, and every kind of sore containing the least particle of inflammation, are permanently cured by this great remedy.

W. B. SLOAN.
Grand Depot, 40 Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

Five Large Deep Ulcers.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., March 2, 1849.

DR. W. B. Sloan—Dear Sir: In my opinion, the greatest cures affected are those that have longest resisted the skill of the *Medical Faculty.* Admiting that to be a fact, I have a case in point, to with: *Mr. James Hereford,* of *Sheboygan Falls,* was crippled two years with *five large deep ulcers,* just above the ankle.—The leg was so much swollen he could not get on a boot. Nearly all the most popular *Physicians* in various places, have treated his case without any beneficial effect.

Last August *Mr. Hereford* solicited my advice. I succee led in reducing the swelling and healed two of the sores. The other three I labored at till the first of February, without much if any benefit, when I gave him a box of SLOAN'S OINTMENT, and in three weeks he was well. Respectfully yours.

C. B. OSTRANDER, M. D.

Burnt to Cinders.

W. B. SLOAN:—

Dear Sir: Justice demands that I should rerurn to you my thanks for your UNPARALLELED OINTMENT. Three weeks ago my daughter's clothes caught fire, and before the flames could be extinguished, they were all burnt to cinders, the child was so badly burned that death seemed inevitable in less than twenty-four hours. Your *Ointment* was recommended, and used with success—it gave perfect relief. It is needless to add that the child is now well and about her business. The *medicine is all* and *more* than it is recommended to be. Every family and person should have it in their possession.

I feel indebted to you for my child's life, and anything that I can do for you or your medicine, I am ready and willing to perform.

Your humble servant,
JOHN H. CRANE.

FLINT CREEK, Lake Co., Ill., Feb, 28th, 1849.

On his Hands and Knees.

MR. W. B. Sloan—Dear Sir: I hereby certify that my son Alfred, eleven years of age, was afflicted in his feet from the time he first began to walk, the bottoms of which were covered with a hard dry skin full of cracks, causing pain and much affliction, many times he was obliged to go on his hands and knees, and no time has he been free from the sore affliction until now. Baffling the skill of several physicians, but to our surprise his feet are now perfectly smooth and free from cracks, all from one application of your Ointment, I would say the boy put it on himself as an experiment of his own, from hearing it recommended. Nothing more was thought of it for three weeks, at which time his feet were near about in a healthy state, and are now the same as though they never had been otherwise.

Yours, &c.,
ISAAC FADEN.

Galesburg, Knox Co., Ill., April 2d, 1849.

Doctoring in Galena.

MR. SLOAN:—Dear Sir. About three years ago I was severely injured in one of my legs by the falling of a pile of wood which occasioned large running ulcers. Nearly every doctor in Galena tried to cure them, but tried in vain, until from sympathy and improper treatment my other leg became as bad as the one originally wounded. I despaired of ever being well again—but in order that I might neglect no means within my reach, I purchased of your agent in Galena some of your Ointment, and you can judge of my surprise and gratitude better than I can express it, to find myself entirely well before I had finished using the second box.

These facts I make known that others afflicted may believe and not delay using so valuable an Ointment as yours has proved to be. Respectfully, your grateful friend,

EVAN DAVIS.

Galena, Ill., Dec. 10, 1848.

The Child was Healed:

York Precinct, Du Page Co., Ill., Dec. 27th, 1848.

MR. W. B. SLOAN—Sir: Last summer one of my children was badly bitten by a rattlesnake. We applied your Ointment freely, and "the child was healed."

Also, I had a horse wounded in the stifle joint, in which he took cold and became so much swollen and distressed, that the horse was supposed worthless, but by a free use of your Ointment, was soon cured.

We have used the Ointment in a great many other cases, with equal success.

WALTER WHITBECK.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HORSE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!

SLOAN'S OINTMENT AND CONDITION POWDER HAVE EARNED A GREAT NAME.

For Purity, Mildness, Safety Certainty and Thoroughness, SLOAN'S OINTMENT Excels:

AND is rapidly superseding all other Ointments and Liniments now in use for the cure of the following diseases.

Fresh Wounds, Galls of all kinds, Sprains, Bruises, Cracked Heels, Ringbone, Windbone, Windgalls, Poll Evil, Callus, Spavins, Sweeney, Fistula, Sitfast, Strains, Lameness, Sand Crack, Foundered Feet, Scratches or Grease Mange, or Horn Distemper.

THE POWDER will remove all inflamation and fever, purify the blood, loosen the skin, cleanse the water, and strengthen every part of the body; and has proved a sovereign remedy for the following diseases. Distemper, Hide